The Weather
Today—Sunny today with highest temperatures near 80 degrees. Yesterday—High, 82; low, 64.

The Washington Post

NEWS OF THE HOUR ON THE HOUR
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Yanks Fighting 26 Miles From Cologne; Churchill Pledges All-Out War on Japan

Ford to Raise Wages When Government Will Permit

Announces Proposal After Davis Says New Pay Policy Is Inevitable

By Ben W. Gilbert

Henry Ford yesterday bolted a solid industrial front against granting higher wages by announcing:

"I have been thinking and talking about raising wages for some time and I am going to do it as soon as the Government wil permit me."

Ford made his statement in the wake of prediction by War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis that a change in national wage policy appeared inevitable and as Administration sources indicated that granting of an upward adjustment in wage rates to partially offset loss in overtime due to a return to a basic 40-hour-week was the course most favored.

New Formula Gains Support

Strong support appeared for a new wage formula which would place a floor under average hourly earnings by adjusting hourly rates upward as overtime disappears with the advent of V-E (Victory in Europe) Day.

Average hourly earnings represent an averaging of base rates of pay for the first 40 hours of the week, with the time and a half rates of pay for the overtime hours. When the work week is returned to 40 hours, elimination of overtime would have the effect of reducing average hourly earnings to the basic rates, unless a compensating adjustment is made in base rates.

Such an adjustment could be made without increasing unit costs of production, other factors remaining the same, administration sources pointed out.

Thus, Ford could afford to raise base rates after the V-E day cutback in war production which will turn Detroit overnight from a city working 48 to 52 hours a week to a city working 40 hours a week with a surplus of workers.

The return to the shorter work week might increase overhead costs, but administration economisst believe these increases are balanced by other savings, including a downgrading of labor rates, elimination of inefficient plants and inefficient workers and other factors.

Already Higher Generally

Ford stated that he would like to raise "the pay of all Ford workers despite the fact that their wages already are higher than those of the rest of the industry."

General Motors, General Electric, Westinghouse, the four major packing companies, and the entire steel industry have been fighting vigorously before the War Labor

See WAGES, Page 2, Column 2.

Michigan Passes To 12-7 Victory Over Iowa Preflight

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 16 (U.P.).—A gangling freshman end twice outreached and outran desperate Iowa Preflight Seahawk defenders today to give the University of Michigan a 12-7 victory in the season's football opener for both teams.

A home-State crowd of more than 23,400 whooped with joy as three Michigan boys—End Dick Rifenburg of Saginaw, Halfback and Passer Bill Culligan of Detroit and Defensive Center Don Lund of Detroit—led the collegians to victory over their older, heavier and more experienced opponents.

(For Details See Sports Page.)

Heiress to 7 Million Overcome by Gas

New York, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Townsend, 28, socialite wife of an overseas soldier and heiress to a 7-million-dollar fortune, was overcome by gas early today.

An emergency police crew revived Mrs. Townsend after working over her 20 minutes with an inhalator and then took her to Bellevue Hospital, where her condition was described as "not critical." Mrs. Townsend was discovered by a maid lying unconscious in the kitchen of an apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bangs Colgate, an official of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

Firm But Not Ruthless

Yanks Burn German Village; Reds Fear Soft Attitude to Nazis

Pravda Cites Treatments Suggested for Nazis In U.S., British Papers

Sniper Haven Fired As Yanks Get Orders To 'Kill or Destroy'

Moscow, Sept. 16 (AP).—There is a growing feeling among Russians that the Americans and British may take too easy an attitude toward the Nazis after the war.

Already comments and observations cropping up in the press point toward a Russian opinion that we may be sentimental about the Germans.

Characteristic is the comment by Ilya Ehrenburg in today's Pravda, Communist Party paper.

"I have real carefully different proposals for extermination of Nazism," he wrote. "In American papers I have found a number of suggestions which would tend to be amusing if one could laugh after such things as the Maidanek

See MOSCOW, Page 2, Column 3.

With American Forces Near Trier, Germany, Sept. 16 (INS).—American troops, pulling no punches, are turning loose every available weapon against the Nazis resisting inside the Siegfried fortifications.

There is no pussyfooting or hesitation. The watchword is "kill and destroy."

One American commanding officer said:

"I give the Germans inside their defenses a fair chance to fight and am willing to take them prisoner. But wherever we encounter crazy, holdout fighting by Nazi-mad youngsters or fanatic S. S. troops, it's different.

"We will not sacrifice a single

See VILLAGE, Page 2, Column 1.

Ickes, Perkins Top Dewey's 'Purge' List

West Also Promised Cabinet Post by GOP Candidate

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 16 (AP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey placed Interior Secretary Ickes and Labor Secretary Perkins high on his Cabinet "purge" list today as he carried his presidential campaign from the agricultural Midwest to the Pacific Northwest.

The Republican nominee told a news conference in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, that the first thing people had been asking him was "will you promise to get rid of Ickes as your first act?"

"I told them he would be very high on any list," Dewey grinned.

He conceded then, in response to a question, that there was some competition between Ickes and Perkins and "that's why I didn't specify who would be first."

West 'Deserted' in Capital

The candidate, who leaves tomorrow for a major speech Monday night in Seattle, declared his recent talks with cattle and sheep growers and agricultural leaders had convinced him that the western part of the country "is entitled to a Cabinet post."

"They also are entitled," declared, "to have people who understand their special problems in administrative positions in the national government.

"The West feels it has been deserted by the New Deal. This part of the country has most unlimited promise. The possibilities for further reclamation of land, and for development of natural resources are beyond belief."

He has found a "universal feeling," the nominee said, that "there is no one in the national government in Washington who even understands their problems." Members of Congress, he pointed out, have "no participation in the executive branch of the Administration."

Resent "Ivory Tower" Decisions

The general sentiment of the people he has talked with, Dewey said, is that they "joy well want to be consulted and work out their own problems." They don't want

See DEWEY, Page 2, Column 1.

Gallinger Plan For 'Center' Is Approved

Commissioners to Act Immediately on 5-Year $2,500,000 Project

By Helen Mattson

A $2,500,000 construction program for developing Gallinger Hospital into a municipal medical center comparable with the best in the country has been approved by the District Commissioners, it was announced yesterday.

Although the program will be completed over a period of five years, the Commissioners announced they immediately would seek plans and specifications money for a new pediatrics building, laboratory, out-patient building and superintendent's residence. The request will be in the form of a supplemental Congressional appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Other Buildings Planned

Later construction is planned for an administration building, a psychopathic building, an incinerator, an ice plant and quarters for the staff and cadet nurses.

The program will increase the present 1600-bed capacity of the hospital to approximately 1800, it was said. The principal expansion will be in the pediatric and psychopathic departments, although an entirely new division will be created by reconverting the old psychopathic building into a general convalescent hospital for ambulance patients.

Funds for actual construction of the pediatrics building and the laboratory, estimated at a combined cost of $650,000, was included in the Health Department's budget for the 1946 fiscal year.

Conditions Criticized

At the present time, Gallinger pediatric patients are housed in the psychopathic building and the resulting confinement of children within earshot of violent mental patients was severely criticized earlier this year by an investigating committee under Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The "poor" condition of the present superintendent's quarters has

See GALLINGER, Page 2, Col. 2.

Mass Blows To Follow Nazi Defeat

Complete Unity Proclaimed at End Of Quebec Parley; 'Room' Is Problem

By Edward T. Folliard

Quebec, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, ending their tenth war conference in what the British leader called "a blaze of friendship," announced tonight that as soon as the war against Germany is won the United States and the British Empire will throw massive forces against Japan and seek a quick "destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific."

Prime Minister Churchill expressed astonishment at suggestions that Britain will shirk her obligations in the war against Japan and attempt to throw the whole burden on the United States.

Only Point of Friction

He said that the only point of friction here in Quebec was a tendency on the part of the American strategists to keep too much of the war against Japan to themselves. He added:

"Great Britain's fleet, her air force and her military forces—as much as can be carried to the scene of action—all will be represented in the main struggle against Japan, and we shall go on together to the end.

"You can't have all those good things to yourself," Churchill said, looking up at the American reporters. "You must share."

Finding Room Is Problem

The Prime Minister and the President said in effect that there would be an embarrassment of power available for the final blow against Japan. The problem, they said, was not to find the fighting men and the weapons, but to "find room and opportunity" for throwing them against the enemy.

Mr. Churchill recalled that it was here in Quebec, a little over a year ago, that plans were laid for the defeat of Germany—plans that are now bearing fruit as that struggle approaches its "final stages."

The same thing has been done here with respect to Japan, the famous Englishman said, and he predicted that the Japanese war lords will be presented with even greater problems than were posed for "Hitler and his lieutenant, Rommel."

Terms to Nazis Unchanged

In the course of the press conference, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill reiterated that the terms for Germany remain "unconditional surrender." They thus exploded the dreams of those who had been hoping that the Allies would go over the heads of the German leaders and make some

See CONFER, Page 2, Column 6.

Palau Field Reported Surrounded

Jap Counterattacks Smashed as Marines Close In on Airport; Beachhead Secured

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 16 (AP).—American forces, paving the way for the invasion of the Philippines, were locked in combat today with some 8000 hard-fighting Japanese soldiers on Peleliu Island on the southern flank of Nippon's strongest Southwest Pacific defense fortress.

Battle-wise First Division Marines, veterans of Guadalcanal, were under sporadic Japanese artillery and mortar fire as they closed in on an airdrome on Peleliu in the Palau Islands just 515 miles from Davao in the Southern Philippines.

(The American First Marine Division has thrown back three bitter Japanese counterattacks on Palau and have surrounded the best airfield in the whole group of islands, a Blue Network broadcast reported. The Japanese are offering bitter resistance on the whole island, William Ewing, Blue Network correspondent reported.)

Leathernecks smashed Japanese tank-led countercharges as they took firm hold on a 2-mile beachhead after swarming ashore across 700 yards of coral reef. Navy guns helped break up the Japanese counterattacks. American losses during invasion day were light.

Peleliu appeared to be the key to the entire Palau chain in which the Japanese have garrisons totaling an estimated 40,000 soldiers. With the strategic southern island and its airdrome in American hands the Yanks would be in position to neutralize the rest of the group and prevent Japanese reinforcements from reaching the region.

Pershing Better, Army Reports

The War Department yesterday announced an improvement in the condition of General of the Armies John J. Pershing.

The grand old leader of World War I suffered a "severe setback" shortly following his 84th birthday observance last Wednesday.

Authorities announced the general was still confined to his bed at Walter Reed General Hospital as a result of his physical setback but said that there was "no immediate danger."

Earthquake Destroyed Village in Ecuador

Quito, Ecuador, Sept. 16 (AP).—Reports from Cotopai Province said today that the village of Pastocalle was destroyed in yesterday's earthquake which shook five towns. The number of casualties has not been determined.

Prisoners Total 12,000

Fall of Brest Seems Imminent; Yanks Gain in Close Fighting

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (INS).—Complete collapse of German resistance in the great Breton port of Brest appeared imminent tonight as the Paris radio reported that American forces had reached the "center" of the fire and bomb ravaged U-boat base after a bloody 42-day siege.

The broadcast also announced capture of a huge bag of prisoners, estimated at 12,000, in their drive into the beleaguered port where thousands upon thousands of Yanks landed in 1918 after America's entry into World War I.

The seige of Brest started on Saturday, August 5, when advanced patrols reached the outskirts of the naval base after a spectacular 75-mile drive overnight. On that same date, other armored columns sealed off the Breton Peninsula by driving south to the Loire River, east of St. Nazaire.

A spokesman at supreme headquarters reported earlier today that with house-to-house street fighting continuing, the German defenders in Brest appeared to be on "their last legs."

(The German Transocean propaganda agency, wailed also that raging flames were consuming every part of the city, and that the "German defenders, their faces black with soot, their eyes inflamed for lack of sleep and their bodies covered with ash, are falling back step by step."

(The Nazi agency said that Rear Admiral Otto Kaehler, naval commander of Brest, had the coastal long range guns brought into the southern part of the city where they were ranged beneath a hail of American bombs.

("They now serve as close range artillery against attacking enemy waves. The Americans are less than a mile from Admiral Kaehler's command post. Explosing are still shaking the town. Big

See BREST, Page 2, Column 3.

Reds in Sofia; Bulgars Aiding Balkan Cleanup

Northern Drive Is Within 20 Miles of Riga, Baltic Sea

London, Sept. 16 (AP).—Red army troops today rolled into the capitulated Bulgarian capital of Sofia, 30 miles from the Yugoslav frontier, while other Soviet forces shelled burning Warsaw from point-blank range and extended their artillery arc northwest of the Polish capital.

Berlin said that Russian troops in a big offensive in the north had driven to within 20 miles of Riga, Latvian capital on the Baltic Sea.

A Moscow communique announced the entry into Sofia by units of Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army, putting the Russians within 60 airline miles of the Skoplje-Nis-Belgrade railway, German escape route from Greece and lower Yugoslavia, which already has been cut by Marshal Tito's Partisans. Sofia is only 104 miles north of the Greek port of Salonika.

Bulgars Aid Reds

Since their crossing into Bulgaria September 8 the Russians had traveled an airline distance of 225 miles to Sofia in their swift drive to annihilate all the Axis troops in Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania. Elements of Marshal Dodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army already had established contact with the Yugoslav partisans at Negotin, south of the Danube River 100 miles northwest of Sofia.

With Bulgaria seeking an armistice with the Allies and declaring war on Germany, Bulgar troops were aiding in the Balkan cleanup.

In the wheeling attack outflanking Warsaw on the north the Russians and Poles during the day captured five more localities above the captured suburb of Praga—steadily driving the enemy into a pocket formed by the Vistula, Bug and Narew Rivers, the communique said.

In northern Transylvania the Russians aided by Romanian troops captured more than 50 localities, the communique said, including Hodac, 22 miles northeast of the

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 5.

War Rages Between Finns And Germans

Ship Lanes Mined, Harbors Sabotaged By Retreating Nazis

London, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Undeclared war raged between Finland and Germany tonight as the Nazis began sabotaging Finnish harbors and minefields and mining shipping lanes, precipitating scores of clashes.

Berlin defiantly announced that its troops, ordered out of Finland by September 15 under the agreement which ended Russo-Finnish hostilities, needed more time to evacuate and would now fight their way from the country.

A Finnish declaration of war—third against Germany by its former satellite partners — appeared imminent. Both Finnish and Russian forces were reported in action against the seven or eight German divisions still in Finland. The Finns crushed a German attempt to invade strategic Suuar saari Island in the Gulf of Finland and Stockholm dispatches reported another Nazi invasion fleet was moving toward Porkala, 25 miles southwest of Helsinki.

War Would Help Finns

Moscow dispatches said that should formal war break out between Finland and Germany it naturally would produce an atmosphere "more favorable" to the Finns, who now have a delegation in Moscow discussing armistice terms.

Helsinki announced that Foreign Minister Carl J. Enckell had been appointed chairman of the peace delegation in Moscow, succeeding Premier Hackzell who suffered a brain hemorrhage Thursday night.

Enckell left Helsinki for Moscow to continue the negotiations.

Finns "Surprised" Nazis

The Berlin high command, in a special communique, meanwhile said that on September 2 Finland "surprisingly" sent a demand for Germany to withdraw its divisions

See FINNS, Page 2, Column 5.

Americans Cut Through West Wall In 24 Hours

Third Army Tanks Stab Behind Metz; Aachen's Fall Near; Reich Invaded Anew

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (AP).—The U. S. First Army, driving through the famed Siegfried Line in 24 hours, fought out into the open today on one of Hitler's superhighways within 26 miles of Cologne as six Allied armies pounded forward on a 500-mile front.

The hard-hitting U. S. Third Army freed the western half of the town of Thionville, only 15 miles from the rich German industrial Saar Basin, and in a lightning move sent tanks cutting in behind Metz, the most important French fortress city still in enemy hands.

12 Miles Beyond Aachen

The approach to Cologne was reported in a front dispatch which said Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry had moved on 12 miles east of the surrounded German frontier fortress of Aachen and asserted the West Wall breach south of the city was so wide the whole German defense system was in peril.

Patrols at a number of points were beyond the last fortifications before the Rhine.

Doughboys fought into Aachen, guarding the shortest road to Berlin, and it appeared to be toppling.

The Saar Basin, with its wealth of coal, iron and industry, was imperiled by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army fighting inside Thionville, only 15 miles away.

Fourth Entry Made

Here the Third seized a section of the Maginot Line, which had been remodeled to form outworks for the Siegfried Line.

The flaming German frontier village of Wallendorf, 63 miles southeast of Aachen, marked the point of the fourth American entry into Germany and brought war grimly home to the German citizen.

This penetration was about halfway between two others at Prum and Trier, where the doughboys after driving 8 to 10 miles inside Germany struck hard cores of resistance in the main belt of fortifications—some with walls 6 feet thick.

It was disclosed officially that in the Prum area the First Army had made a "narrow penetration" in the Siegfried Line at Brandscheid against very heavy opposition.

The bag of prisoners taken by the First Army alone rose to 173,375, making a total for the

See WAR, Page 2, Column 2.

Report Has Hitler Asking Japan for Reds' Peace Terms

London, Sept. 16 (INS).—Adolf Hitler was reported in a Swiss dispatch via Stockholm late tonight to have requested Japan to ask Russia for peace with Germany.

The British news agency Reuters in a message from Stockholm quoted the Bern correspondent of the Swedish paper Morgontidningen as saying a "reliable source" had reported without confirmation that Hitler had asked Japanese Ambassador Horishima in Berlin to obtain Soviet peace terms for the Reich.

Pointing out that the dispatch was not substantiated in other quarters, Reuters further quoted the Morgontidningen's correspondent as citing "another source" for a report that Russia was the "main theme" of conversations held during Horishima's recent three-day visit to Hitler's headquarters.

Pope May Visit U. S. After War

Vatican City, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Authoritative Vatican sources reported today that Pope Pius XII may visit the United States after the war to attend a Eucharistic Congress.

The informants said the committee arranging the congress had planned to hold the sessions in the United States and that the Pope had expressed a desire to attend personally.

The first Eucharistic Congress following the war will be held in Vatican City, it was said.

On Store Charts

Point Values Rise Tomorrow On Fruits, Juices, Tomatoes

By Christine Sadler

Increased point values for fruits, some juices, and tomatoes will show up on store chart tomorrow, when 33 varieties of processed foods go ration free.

Consumers need not worry about the "higher cost," however, unless they have been in the habit of spending nearly all their blue points for fruit—for OPA has made an effort to keep all the values of foods remaining on the list in the same comparative position they held before.

For instance, a No. 2 can of tomatoes—now costing 20 points—takes no greater percentage of all the points than it did last week at 5 points.

Each person still gets 50 blue points a month to spend for processed food and each blue stamp is still worth 10 points, only 22 canned foods will now require blue stamps, so the person who has spent stamps "around the board," buying a little of everything, will be just as "wealthy" as before. If anything, ORA officials said, the new chart is slanted in favor of the customer.

If he has spent all his 50 points on peaches or pineapple, however, he will not like the new era.

The new points will be charged until October 1, when some adjustments may need to be made. All are in multiples of 10, since blue tokens can no longer be used for making change, and are as follows:

Fruits, No. 2½ can—Apples, 60; applesauce, 70; apricots, 60; all berries, 60; all cherries, 70; cranberries or sauce, 70; figs, 70; fruit mixes, 80; peaches, 80; pears, 80; pineapple, 80; plums or prunes, 30; home processed fruits, 30 points.

Juices, No. 2½ can—Pineapple, 90; tomato, 30; vegetable juices with 70 per cent or more tomato, 20; home processed juices, 70 per cent or more tomato, 20; grape, 30.

Tomatoes, No. 2 can—20 points.

Tomato catsup or chili sauce—between 7 and 10 ounces—30 points.

Only the above processed foods are now rationed. In addition to

See FOOD, Page 2, Column 6.

Cranberry Price Control Announced by OPA

Cranberries, both fresh and packed, will be brought under price control this year for the first time, OPA announced yesterday. The highest retail ceiling allowed under the pricing, OPA said, are expected to be "about 40 cents a pound."

A short crop and a sharply increased "take" for military feeding is making the ceilings necessary—to protect consumers—it was explained.

That First Call Home

City-Wide Wave of Response Sends Phone Fund Soaring

Interest in the fund "to give wounded soldiers their first call home swept throughout the Capital yesterday as small children, Government workers, business employes, church groups, clubs and individual donors responded generously to the collection.

Total contributions to the First Call Home Fund sponsored by The Washington Post have risen to $3732.84. Several Government workers reported yesterday that they had practically completed collections in their respective offices but were waiting until the first of this week to make an appeal soon after payment of salaries before sending donations to The Post.

The appeal to make it possible for the wounded returning from foreign battlefields to speak with their loved ones at home reached the hearts of boys and girls in a dramatic group at Friendship House, 619 D st. se.

On Thursday and Friday nights the earnest young performers ap-

See PHONE, Page 2, Column 7.

Remember Phone Fund On Your Next Payday

Why not put aside your contribution to the First Call Home Fund on your next payday? A number of Government workers have announced they are making an appeal soon after salaries come through this week. Your money will help pay the bill for a wounded soldier or sailor to call his loved ones at home. Contributions in cash, checks or money orders are received by the First Call Home Fund at The Washington Post, 1337 E st. nw.

Yanks Turn Them Around

Nazis Blasted by Guns They Installed Along Maginot Line

By Edward D. Ball

With the Americans Before Thionville, Sept. 16 (AP).—The U. S. Third Army captured a section of the Maginot Line on the west side of the Moselle in this area today and turned the German-installed 105-mm. guns on the enemy across the river.

The main stronghold seized here was Fort Gingringer, built in 1870 and modernized by the French in 1919. The Germans replaced the French-installed 75-mm. guns with Krupp-manufactured 105s in 1940. The Americans captured these intact with their ammunition.

Americans who could not read a word of the German markings worked out on their own hook how to manipulate the guns, turned them around and began firing salvo after salvo at the Germans in that part of Thionville east of the river.

The Germans were firing from heavily fortified positions on the other side of the Moselle, using guns of the same caliber. They were making a lot of noise but doing little damage.

From Thionville to the Luxembourg border the Germans had entrenched themselves behind barbed wire, evidentally intending to make a major effort to hold this approach to the Siegfried Line.

Eight German guns in Fort Gingringer pouring fire back at their late owners were under command of Capt. Charles E. Wise.

The man who solved operation of the enemy guns was Sergt. Joseph C. Pellerin, Lawrence, Mass., who said he did it "by ear."

It was at Gingringer that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain ordered French gun crews to surrender in 1940 after they had sent out word they were prepared to fight on indefinitely.

Robots Chill England's Last Black Night

London, Sept. 16. (AP).—A blast of buzz-bombs drove home to all Britons today the government warning that London is still unsafe from the last flings of German vengeance and chilled the blackness of this last night before the lights go on again over most of England.

The attack, apparently launched from specially equipped Heinkel 111's ovre the North Sear, smashed into southern England and the London area at dawn, killing at least nine persons and startling millions out of premature complacency.

About the time Allied troops were overrunning the robot launching sites along the Calais coast across the channel, Lieut. Col. Sir Duncan Sandys, in charge of the robot defense system, had announced that blackout laws in effect for the past five years would be relaxed tomorrow. However, Sandys warned Londoners that future attacks, though less severe than the robot raids of this summer, could be expected.

Robots launched from planes can be flung against England as long as the Nazis have airfields left within Germany, a Government spokesman pointed out.

VILLAGE

From Page 1

one of our soldiers in a prolonged fight by letting the enemy surrender at his leisure. They won't get the chance to surrender after any protracted monkey business."

Wallendorf Burned

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 16 (AP). In the flames of the burned-out German village of Wallendorf—a snipers' nest—the American Army bared today a hard-fisted policy of brooking no interference on its road to victory.

Liberation has been left behind in France and Belgium and now American troops are waging war in hostile country and are determined to stop forever the attempts of the German army at world conquest.

Associaed Press Correspondent Edward D. Ball, reported from Third United States Army Headquarters that Wallendorf in the First Army sector had been set afire and every building burned because of persistent sniping.

Firm, Not Ruthless

The Americans were in no sense adopting the ruthless methods which marked the German invasion and retreat, but in this case buildings from which an enemy—whether civilian or military—was firing upon American troops were defense positions which had to be knocked out of the way for the advance. Burning the buildings was the surest way to stop the sniping.

It would serve another purpose—hammering home to the German people truths about the firm purpose of the fighting men who are on German soil as invaders.

The burning of Wallendorf met quick approval in London, where newspaper readers had puzzled over front line pictures the past few days showing doughboys treating smiling German families to Army rations.

Ball's dispatch said the villagers emerged from the hills and trudged back to the ruins of their homes through American columns, looking neither to the right nor left. Their gaunt peasant faces looked like other faces seen in the ruins of France's devastated villages.

DEWEY

From Page 1

the Federal Government to "make decisions in an ivory tower and then give them orders," he declared.

Surrounded by reporters in the lodge room of Coeur D'Alene's Masonic Temple, after an overnight run over the great divide from Billings, Mont., Dewey declared he has assured those with whom he talked that they would have a voice in the Government if he is elected.

Dewey predicted that Government controls, rather than tariffs, would be the regulating factor in postwar international trade.

"Tariffs are not going to be the answer in the future," he said. "There will be Government control of exports and imports by the other nations of the world; many of them will have what might be called a blocked economy, and the amount of their exports is likely to be on the basis of international agreements."

"Diligence, Patience, Teamwork"

There will be a great need of dollar exchange, he said, and the problem is going to require "infinite diligence and infinite patience and the kind of teamwork we have so long needed between the Departments of State, Labor and Commerce and all the other agencies."

Informed by a reporter that he had received the "tacit" indorsement of John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, the candidate shot back: "I didn't know I had it. As I read the dispatch, it said they had not indorsed any candidate for the Presidency. Do I make myself clear?"

He referred to the adoption of a resolution at the UMW convention in Cincinnati yesterday denouncing President Roosevelt.

Welcomed at Coeur d'Alene by Idaho's Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen and other leaders, Dewey addressed a station crowd of several hundred before swinging into a series of conferences with lumbermen and farmers.

Student Body Elects

Lincoln, Va., Sept. 16.—Thomas Elsea was elected president of the Lincoln High School Student Council Association. Joliffe Wilson was named vice president; Ester Burke, secretary, and Carol Cornwell, treasurer.

WAGES

From Page 1

Board against any adjustment in the Little Steel wage formula which would permit another round of general wage increases to all workers.

But, the Ford company pointed out that Ford had decided on two other occasions to raise wages above the general standard of the Nation—in 1914, when he established a $5-a-day minimum wage, and in 1919 when he raised the minimum to $7 a day.

Text of Statement

Ford's statement in full, as released by his office here:

"I would like to raise the pay of all Ford workers despite the fact that their wages already are higher than those of the rest of the industry," Ford said.

"As long as I live I want to pay the highest wages in the automobile business. If the man in our plants will give a full day's work for a full day's pay, there is no reason why we can't always do it. Every man should make enough money to own a home, a piece of land and a car."

"I have been thinking and talking about raising wages for some time and I am going to do it as soon as the Government will permit me."

GALLINGER

From Page 1

proved a handicap to finding a permanent superintendent for the institution, it was also said.

Some of the 45 structures, comprising Gallinger Muncipal Hospital, were built since the war and still have a useful life of at least 15 years, however, the Commissioners said, and consideration was given to both depreciation of buildings and obsolescence of equipment in the proposed 5-year construction program.

WAR

From Page 1

Americans of 341,375 since the June 6 landings.

On the northern reaches of the front the Germans threw in numerous counterattacks in an attempt to check an American push from the captured Dutch city of Maastricht eastward toward the thinner line of Siegfried defenses stretching north from Aachen.

The Seventh Army on the extreme southern portion of the front solidified its junction with the Third, pushed up to a point 33 miles due west of the Belfort Gap itself.

The Germans also launched counterattacks against the British north of the Albert Canal near the Dutch border, but to the west they were giving away along the coast, and the Poles of the Canadian First Army were 2½ miles into Holland.

The main interest in the fighting centered, however, on the struggle around Aachen and it was on this sector that supreme headquarters said the Siegfried Line had been "completely penetrated."

Not Full Breakthrough

SHAEF emphasized that this did not imply a breakthrough, although suggesting strongly that one was likely, since a breakthrough is accomplished only when a breach is exploited to the extent that troops can pour through freely.

The drive put Lieut. Gen. Hodges' First Army infantry on Hitler's autobahnen—a super highway on the road to Cologne and Berlin. It was considered likely there still were some fixed obstacles between them and the Rhine.

Aachen itself, once the capital of Charlemagne's empire of the west, appeared to be toppling, with patrols darting into the city and doughboys surrounding it.

(The German agency DNB said the Allies had thrown reinforcements of tanks and infantry into the battle of Aachen "on a large scale.")

Forty miles to the south the Americans who had reached the edge of Prum, a strongpoint in the Siegfried Line, came under the fire of guns emplaced in fortifications in the fir forests.

At Trier, 35 miles farther south, Americans met some of the fiercest resistance yet encountered in Germany from enemy troops fighting from pillboxes with walls 6 feet thick.

(The Berlin radio said the Americans were fighting near Bitburg, an important road center 15 miles northeast of Trier and 12 miles inside Germany.)

Patton's forces were setting the stage for a drive on the Saar and the Rhine from the south.

Near Thionville they seized Fort Gingringen, which was built in 1870, remodeled as a part of the Maginot Line and given new guns by the Germans in 1940.

LANDING LIGHT 'MIRRORS' — Glass reflectors for sealed beam landing lights in military aircraft are placed on racks by a girl worker in the Westinghouse plant at Bloomfield, N. J.

BREST

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building blocks and harbor installations are still being blown up.

("The Americans have now extended their attack to the Crozen Peninsula opposite Brest. The Germans who are holding out here have had to stand up against three American thrusts within 24 hours. South of Brest around the German strongpoints on the Audierene Peninsula, the Americans are now feeling their way through the fields.")

The Nazi troopers who clung tenaciously to Brest to the last weathered the bitterest and bloodiest of modern warfare. They repelled the initial thrusts by American units, but on August 9—four days after the siege opened—it was reported that their last ramparts were under assault.

On Saturday, September 3, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered the peninsula port bombed into submission, and five waves of Allied planes dumped 1300 tons of fire and destruction on the city that day alone. Grim American troops continued their methodical hacking, fighting street by street and house by house, penetrating the center of the naval base tonight as the anticlimax to complete capitulation.

MOSCOW

From Page 1

Camp at Lublin, after Babi Yar and other atrocity camps.

"One fellow suggested that the Hitlerites were cruel because they absorbed too few vitamins. Another said the Germans could be improved through showing touching movie films. A third mentioned the fate of top-flight Hitlerites, suggesting that they be isolated on an island near California and given a comfortable house to live in.

"This is not funny; it is frightening."

Ehrenburg, whose words carry weight here, went on:

"The criminals must be punished. Humanity cannot refuse to accept the sword of justice to bring about balances.

"Regard for the children of future generations leads us forward to Germany. A mother cannot rear her child knowing that the Fascists are living under new passports, absorbing transoceanic vitamins and singing psalms.

"We have to remove the cancer from the heart of Europe and we will do it."

"And," he concluded, "we don't want any shelters for fascism in barracks in Madrid, on the Argentine pampas, or in (Franz) Von Papen's bedroom."

S. Orrie Boroughs

Funeral services for S. Orrie Boroughs, 79, retired farmer, who died Thursday at his home near Potomac, Md. after an illness of six months, will be held today at 2:30 p. m. at the Methodist Church at Potomac. The Rev. E. Elgar Soper, pastor of the church, will conduct the services and burial will be in the church cemetery.

Mr. Boroughs was unmarried and the last of his immediate family. He lived his entire life in the house where he died.

Norfolk Cabman Robbed, Found Fatally Beaten

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—Norfolk County police today were investigating the death of Richard E. Baughan, of Norfolk, cab driver, who was found dying, slumped over the steering wheel of his car, on Sewells Point Road, near Oakdale Farms.

Baughan, a member of the Norfolk Fire Department, was driving the cab while off duty. He was the son of the late Richard S. Baughan, a former Norfolk fire chief.

A Navy enlisted man, Russell Walter Wagner, of Trenton, N. J., reported to Capt. Sidney Holzweig, of the Norfolk County police that he discovered the badly beaten man as he was walking down the road and heard moans coming from the parked car. When county officers arrived on the scene a short time afterward, Baughan was dead, they reported. The back of the victim's head had been crushed and he had been robbed, Captain Holzweig reported.

McLean to Address Chesapeake Editors

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).—Addresses by President Robert McLean of the Associated Press and a returned war correspondent, along with tours of war industries, will highlight the annual fall meeting of Chesapeake members of the Associated Press in Baltimore September 22-23.

Plans for the affair, announced today by William L. Geppert of Cumberland, chairman of the Chesapeake Associated Press programmed McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Bullein, for an address Friday night, September 22, at the annual members' dinner.

The returned war correspondent's name has not been announced.

Constitution Day Observance Asked

Richmond, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—Virginians have been asked in a proclamation issued by Governor Darden to observe Sunday as Constitution Day. Sunday is the 157th anniversary of the signing of the final draft of the Constitution.

The Governor's proclamation read: "This day finds the American forces, along with those of our Allies, advancing toward victory in every theater of war. The preservation of the institutions which the Constitution guarantees has cost the lifeblood of many of our troops. The full realization of the meaning of the Constitution is of supreme importance. It is of the utmost importance now."

Nazis Lose 2 Convoys To British in Aegean

Alexandria, Egypt, Sept. 16 (AP). Two British destroyers wiped out two German Aegean convoys in a two-hour running fight Wednesday night and early Thursday, it was announced today.

The first convoy consisted of three schooners and the second of a merchantman and two armed escorts. All were sunk without damage or loss to the British.

RUSSIA

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German-Hungarian stronghold of Targu-Mures. Other Soviet troops already are within 15 miles of Targu-Mures on the southeast.

Near Hungary Border

In northeastern Romani the Russians also captured Vatra-Dornei, 55 miles southeast of the tip of Czechoslovakia and only 10 miles from Hungraian-annexed Transylvania, in their advance through the Carpathian Mountains on the approaches to Bargau Pass.

Meanwhile, a Hungarian communique broadcast by Budapest disclosed that either Russian or Romanian troops, or both, were fighting close to the prewar Hungarian frontier.

Budapest announced that Hungarian troops, striking from their base at Oradea, had collided with Allied troops on a 50-mile front in Western Romania, running between Lipova, Ineu and Beius. These three localities are 25 to 38 miles from Hungary, and Ineu is only 147 miles across the plains from Budapest.

Moscow dispatches said that Russian patrols already had entered Warsaw, crossing the wide Vistula from Praga and gathering valuable information on German troop dispositions.

The Russians already hold a bridgehead on the west bank of the Vistula at Warka, 25 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Warsaw was blotted from view at times by pillars of smoke and flames caused by both the heavy Russian shelling and the fight within the city between Polish patriots and the Nazi defenders.

FINNS

From Page 1

by September 15, as provided in the Russo-Finnish agreement.

The Nazi bulletin said that at the time the Germans "defending" central Finland were about 250 miles from the Gulf of Bothnia harbors and 375 from the northern Finnish-Norwegian border.

"The time for marching to the Gulf of Bothnia is 20 days and to Norway 30 days without enemy interference," Berlin said.

Nazi Troubles Spread

London, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Troubles continued piling up for the jittery Nazis in German-occupied Scandinavia today as a general strike was reported in Denmark and the Germans began mass arrests in Norway.

The Danish demonstration, proclaimed by the Danish Freedom Council, began at noon and was scheduled to last until Monday, a Stockholm dispatch said, quoting the Danish Press Service.

The strike was ordered in protest against last night's "incident" in Copenhagen's City Hall Square, where German troops fired on a crowd, wounding 23 persons, and against the transfer of 190 Danish prisoners from Foreslev, in south Jutland, to a German concentration camp.

(A Swedish broadcast reported by CBS said: "Developments among our Danish neighbors indicate that something may be about to happen" there. A special broadcast from London advised the Danes to be prepared for action with the promise that their "day of liberation is near.")

The Germans seized 100 Norwegians at Namdalen, Namsos and Roervik in the Trondheim area, and 200 others at Halden. Norwegian circles here reported. The roundups were believed due to "the present acute military situation."

Brazil Reported Calm; Turmoil Rumors Denied

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—There was complete calm in Rio today and no reports of disorders anywhere in Brazil had reached the capital, contrary to reports heard last night in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Apparently, the fact that atmospheric conditions during the past three nights prevented international telephone communication with Buenos Aires gave rise to rumors that "unusual happenings" had taken place in Rio, including the "arrest of some generals."

British Hit Convoy

London, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—A small but strongly escorted northbound German convoy was intercepted off the Dutch Island of Vlieland yesterday by British coastal forces which sank one supply ship, the Admiralty announced today. The British ships suffered no damage and one casualty, the Admiralty reported.

Nursing Students To Get Caps Today In Alexandria

Ceremonies are planned this afternoon at 4 o'clock for eight preclinical students in the Alexandria Hospital School of Nursing who will be capped to mark completion of six months of their training.

Following the exercises at Carter Hall, 706 Prince st., home of the school, they will be entitled to wear the hospital cap and uniform, it was announced by Mrs. Irene M. Rossel, director of the school and superintendent of nurses at the hospital. The students who are to be graduated in 1947 are all enrolled in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps.

Those from Washington are Shirley Shaffer, Willye Thompson and Regina Goldberg. Others are: Jean Hanks of Vienna, Va.; Lila Garrison of Free Union, Va.; Pauline Whitmore of Westminster, Md.; Ruby Conner of Haw River, N. C.; and Anna Galayda of Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOOD

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the 33 foods now listed on the charts are "not rationed," five are kept on the list at a zero point value. Technically, the difference between a nonrationed food and one which costs no ration points is that OPA can put foods back on the no-point ones without authorization from the War Food Administration. This is never done, however, OPA said yesterday as WFA is the agency which keeps tab on the food supply situation.

CONFER

From Page 1

kind of an appeal to the German people.

President Roosevelt told the newsmen that there would be no "supreme commander" in the war against Japan. The question, he said, had never come up at this war conference. He emphasized that no one person could run the whole show because no human being was capable of transferring himself mentally over such vast distances and areas as are involved in the war against Japan.

Prime Minister Churchill, at the end, spoke in eloquent and moving terms of his friendship with President Roosevelt and of what this has meant in the successful prosecution of the war. He looked forward, too, to the end of the war and to the happiness that will ensue when human hearts are relieved of anxiety.

Five Boston Youths ndictedforMurder, Six for Robbery

Boston, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Eleven teen-age girls and boys were under indictment today—five charged with second-degree murder—in connection with two robbery assaults in the Fenway section of the city last month.

All were jailed pending arraignment in Superior Court Monday after 12 witnesses testified before the Suffolk grand jury that returned the indictments yesterday.

The murder indictments were returned in the death of John F. Prunty, 40, a retired U. S. Marine sergeant, whose body was found August 13 after he had been beaten, strangled and robbed of $128. Held in connection with this case were five 15-year-old boys.

The six others, including two girls, were indicted for the $6 robbery of Harold L. Weiler, Utica (N. Y.) merchant seaman, who was beaten August 15 near where Prunty's body was found.

Rival's Quarters Reported Taken By Tito Forces

London, Sept. 16 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Vladimir Velebit, head of a Yugoslav Partisan mission, said today forces of Marshal Tito captured the headquarters of Gen. Draja Mihailovic at Ravana Gora Thursday.

Mihailovic, former minister of war in the cabinet of the Yugoslav government in exile, is leader of rival Yugoslav forces fighting the Germans.

Capture or Surrender Likely

Bari, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP).—The capture or surrender soon of Gen. Draja Mihailovic appeared likely today.

Sources here say Mihailovic and his Serbian Chetniks have now been caught between the Germans and Tito's Partisans who are said to have advanced to the Morava River, 200 miles south of Belgrade, in the very heart of the territory controlled by Mihailovic in three years of bitter civil war with Tito.

Col. Dupuy Decorated By Gen. Eisenhower

Supreme Allied Headquarters, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today awarded the Order of Merit to Col. R. Ernest Dupuy of New York, in charge of SHAEF public relations, which handled the greatest volume of news in military history during the invasion of France.

Dupuy, a Regular Army officer, served in the Philippines and in France during the last war.

Will Become Eagle Scout

Waynesboro, Sept. 16 (Spl.).—Filmore Argenbright of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Argenbright, will be awarded his Boy Scout Eagle Badge Sunday morning. There are only four other Eagle Scouts in Waynesboro, Morris Powell, William Spilman, Phil Barger, and George Lovegrove.

Did "Diamond Jim" Have Stomach or Ulcer Pains

It is hardly likely that Diamond Jim Brady could have eaten so voraciously if he suffered after-eating pains. Sufferers who have to pay the penalty of stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid should try Udga. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return box to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

AIR CHIEF — Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg (above) of Washington, D. C., has been named commanding general of the Ninth Air Force, in the European theatre of operations.

PHONE

From Page 1

peared in their own version of "Carmen" with the girls prancing about the stage in mantillas and the boys dressed in costumes borrowed for the occasion. The child spectators and a few parents contributed a little over $2 for the first performance. Proceeds from the second presentation are yet to come.

Despite strenuous duties sharpened by the hurricane that blasted the East Coast Thursday, the weather men came through generously for the fund in a collection that originated the following day in the instrument divison. E. E. Kreamer and William C. McConnell, both of the instrument division of the bureau, appropriated a half-gallon can on which they painted "First Call Home Fund." Workers of the entire Weather Bureau at the Airport contributed a total of $59.10.

Walter J. Melowick, head of the receiving unit, Check Service Section, Reconciliation and Clearing Division, General Accounting Office, turned in $27 yesterday—an amount that represented a 100 per cent contribution record for the 27 employes in the unit.

Guests at the Gill-Bert residence hotel, 2460 16th st. nw., will give a benefit party for the fund at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday. All interested persons are invited to attend.

Additional names of donors were announced yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$2.00
Anonymous	1.00
Anonymous	20.00
Amicae Club	5.00
Helen H. Bennett	1.50
Brooks Specialty Store, employes	53.00
Casualty Branch, AGO	152.30
Department of Justice, Communications and Records	17.00
Department of Justice personnel	20.00
Corban Club of Congregational Church of Herndon, Va.	5.00
Virginia M. Coughlan	1.00
Employes of the Weather Bureau	33.12
Edith Gray Hitt	5.00
Manhattan Auto & Radio Co.	5.00
Loyal Women's Bible Class, Mount Rainier Christian Church	5.00
Office of Education; small group employes	23.00
Personnel of Construction Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks Navy Department	58.05
Al M. Phillips	5.00
Elizabeth Prope	5.00
Agnes M. Silby	4.00
Shenandoah Needleworkers Association	15.00
Mrs. J. F. Thomsen	10.00
Balance to date	$3732.84

Alexandria Rector To Quit for Canon Duties in Jersey

The resignation of the Rev. Leon Neff Laylor of Grace Episcopal Church, 207 S. Patrick st., Alexandria, effective September 30, has been announced by the vestry of the church headed by the senior warden, Arthur M. King.

A graduate of the Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary, Mr. Laylor will take up his duties on October 1 as canon at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral in Newark, N. J., where his classmate from the seminary, the Rev. William Macbeth, also is canon.

Fairfax Hall Opens 25th Annual Session

Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 16 (Spl.). Fairfax Hall opened its twenty-fifth annual session yesterday.

This year's student body includes 142 boarding students and faculty includes these new members: Mrs. Genevieve L. Renack, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine P. Christopher, Washington, D. C.; Miss Maude Crowe, Fardsville, Ky.; Miss Kathleen Ferrar, New York City; Miss Caroline R. Gambrill, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Frank I. McConnell, Langhorne, Pa., and Miss Rita Ruth Robinette, La Follette, Tenn.

Miss Lucille Sloan returns this year as dean of women and teacher of history and Mrs. W. D. Richey of Atlanta, Ga., is a new house mother.

Broken Leg Only Casualty On Morotai

By Richard C. Bergholz

With American Forces on Morotai Island, Sept. 15 (Delayed) (AP). Only one casualty was reported in the American landing today on strategic Morotai, but troops splashing ashore presented a perfect target—for an enemy that was not here.

For the last 50 yards, infantrymen waded through water up to their necks, after their landing boats caught on reefs. The landing beach itself was one of the most difficult encountered in the southwest Pacific.

But not a shot was fired. It was fortunate, for it was this combination of wading, pack-laden troops and a narrow beach that gave the Japanese their initial advantage on Tarawa.

The casualty was an officer who broke his leg when he stepped into a deep hole.

There was no sign of recent Japanese occupancy on this sunbaked jungle, the northern tip of the Halmahera Islands.

MacArthur Wades Ashore

On the Beach at Morotai Island, Sept. 15 (U.P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur had to wade ashore in order to inspect beach positions.

Accompanied by Admiral Barbey, MacArthur headed for shore in a landing boat. The boat was hung up on a small reef 50 yards from shore, so MacArthur—attired in khaki with his gold-braided cap perched jauntily on the back of his head—waded through waist-deep water to the beach.

Md. Tally Shows Traffic Up 16.1% In Eight Months

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).—A gain of 16.1 per cent in Maryland highway traffic during the first eight months of this year over the corresponding period of 1943 was reported today by George N. Lewis, jr., traffic manager of the State Roads Commission.

Lewis said the count, based on tallies at its 13 strategic points along the State highway system, was 38 per cent less than that for the first eight months of 1941.

Vehicles counted this year totoled 7,699,436; last year, 6,631,052.

Gasoline sales in Maryland in July, last month of record, were one third of 1 per cent below those in July, 1943, and totaled 22,025,724 gallons. Sales during July last year were 21,957,433 gallons; and in the corresponding month of 1941 were 33,178,074.

Loudoun Aviation Field Proposed

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 16 (Spl.).—An aviation field, to be owned, developed and maintained jointly by the town and county, was one of the recommendations submitted by the Leesburg postwar planning board to the town council at their meeting here this week.

Other recommendations include: Extension of the corporation's boundaries by annexation, public recreation grounds, improvement of sidewalks and forbidding any encroachment with new construction upon the sidewalks of steps, bay windows, porches, signs or any other manner, except by the expressed permission of council.

The postwar planning board was created by the council on May 5, 1944, and consists of Harrison Williams, chairman; T. Frank Ogburn, John William Clemens, Lloyd Slack and E. Marshall Rust.

Seminary Opens Session Tuesday

Westminster, Md., Sept. 16.—The Westminster Theological Seminary will begin its sixty-second academic year on Tuesday with an enrollment equal to the record enrollment of last year.

The formal matriculation service will be held in the chapel at 8 p. m. Tuesday. The speaker at this service will be Bishop William W. Peele, resident Bishop of the Richmond Area of the Methodist Church.

Following the Matriculation Service a reception for the new students and their wives will be held in the president's home. Faculty members and their wives will be in attendance.

Classes will begin on Wednesday morning. Announcement has been made by President Lester A. Welliver that Dr. John R. Van Pelt will serve as visiting professor of Systematic Theology during the fall semester.

Drive Head Named

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 16.—Lieut. Col. Robert S. Pickens has accepted chairmanship of the National War Fund Drive for Loudoun County, which will begin on October 5. Loudoun's quota in the drive is $9930.

BALLOTS FOR GI'S—At 7th AAF headquarters Pfc. R. E. Ayres, Tyrone, Pa. (left), and Cpl. Frank Bellchick, Struthers, O., get ballot request cards from Pvt. Ted Robbins (right), Bloomsburg, Pa.

The one on the right is Jackie Gleason

IS HE RADIO'S BIGGEST NEW FIND? Lots of people think he is. Listen to him tonight and see for yourself. Jackie Gleason, comedy star of the Broadway hit "Follow the Girls," teams up with Les Tremayne, M.C.; Andy Russell, brilliant young singer; and the Old Gold orchestra. Tune in tonight on NBC station WRC at 10:30 P.M.

33 Maryland Men Reported Lost in Action

The War Department announced yesterday the names of 33 Marylanders missing in the various fields of operation.

Among those missing in the Central Pacific area was Staff Sergt. Marle R. Musey, son of Mrs. Clara Belle Musey of Hagerstown.

Among those missing in the European area were Pfc. William H. L. Bromwell, son of Mrs. Lulu C. Bromwell, Cambridge; Pfc. Howard Cummings, son of Mrs. Isabella Cummings of Edgewater; Staff Sergt. Carl M. Johnson, husband of Mrs. Carl M. Johnson of Chester; Staff Sergt. Dayton S. Mosser, son of Mrs. Nora E. Mosser of Mountain Lake Park; Pfc. David T. Norris, son of Mrs. Minnie B. Norris of Piney Plains, and Pvt. Ralph M. Wisner, husband of Mrs. Laura C. Wisner of Raspeburg.

Among those missing in the Mediterranean theater: Staff Sergt. Preston B. Angleberger, son of Mrs. Emma B. Angleberger and Tech. Sergt. Lawrence W. Shinnick, son of Mrs. Bessie M. Shinnick, both of Frederick; Pvt. John T. Evans, son of Mrs. Annie E. Evans of Oxford, and Second Lieut. William F. Schaidt, son of Mrs. Pearl F. Schaidt of Aberdeen.

Pfc. Ernest L. Crispell, husband of Mrs. Marion V. Crispell (3300 Otis) Mount Rainier, was missing in the Southwest Pacific area.

Pfc. L. W. Kiblinger

Waynesboro, Va.—Pfc. Luther W. Kiblinger, husband of Mrs. Lucile Kiblinger, this city, and son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kiblinger, of Waynesboro, was killed in action in France in August, according to a message received by his wife. Private First-Class Kiblinger had previously been reported missing in action August 18 in France.

Corpl. Charles R. Robey

Corpl. Charles R. Robey, who was recently reported missing in action, has since been reported as prisoner of war somewhere in Germany. Corporal Robey is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Robey of La Plata.

Sergt. Thomas R. Farr

La Plata, Md.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Farr of Wayside, Md., have been notified that their oldest son, Staff Sergt. Thomas Reed Farr, was killed in action somewhere in France on August 4. A brother, Thomas I. Farr, jr., in the Marine Corps, is now stationed at Camp Lejune, N. C.

Lieut. R. W. D. Guthrie

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 14.—First Lieut. Robert W. D. Guthrie, 24, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Guthrie, this city, died August 14 in France from wounds sustained in action August 11, according to official word reaching his parents here.

Lieutenan Guthrie, who went overseas last December after approximately a year's service in this country, was a West Point graduate in January, 1934, and commissioned in the infantry. Prior to West Point he attended high school here and was prominent in athletics. He also attended Greenbrier Military Institute at Lewisburg, W. Va., and was a member of the National Guard unit here for two years.

Lieutenant Guthrie married Miss Nancy Langhorne Kerse of Richmond, Va., in January, 1943.

Pvt. James B. Berger

Winchester, Va.—Mrs. Annie Berger, colored, of Stephens City, has been advised that her son, Pvt. James Berke Berger, 27, has been killed in action in France.

Storm Isolates Roanoke Island, Razes Shipyard

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 16 (AP).—Storm tides reaching 12 inches higher than any in the history of tropical storms on Roanoke Island inundated Manteo to a depth of six feet in Thursday's storm, while the wind levelled the plant of the Manteo Shipbuilding Co., engaged in war contracts for the Navy Department, according to the first authentic reports reaching here from the isolated island.

The fishing village of Wanchese, at the south end of the island had an estimated 10 feet of tide and the village has been without drinking water since Thursday.

Direct communication with Manteo was expected to be reestablished some time today. Three thousand feet of the causeway and one bridge linking Roanoke to the highway along Nags Head were wiped out by storm tides, and it will require several weeks to restore highway traffic to the island.

Damage to residential property in the villages of Dodanthe and Avon was said to be extensive. There was no loss of life.

Bumper Crop for Aberdeen Paper Drive

"PAPER DOLLS" AT WORK—The Army practices what it preaches about the value of salvaged material for the war effort and the collection of waste paper is one of the regular Monday morning activities at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Three of Aberdeen's "paper dolls" bring their waste paper to one of APG's parking lots for the regular pickup. Left to right, Mrs. Marcy Fogel, Charlotte Wheeler and Mrs. Ruth Eton of the Adjutant's Office, and Pfc. Edward S. Murphy

Norfolk Jail Again Under State Fire

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—Criticism of "the lack of essential supervision" and other deficiencies at the Norfolk City Jail was voiced by Maj. Rice M. Youell, State commissioner of corrections, in a letter to City Sergt. Lee F. Lawler accompanying a report on the condition and operation of the jail based on an inspection made August 15.

"The employes in the jail should be given definite assignments of duty that will cause this jail to be operated in accordance with the requirements of the official rules and regulations and they should be required to carry out these duties," Major Youell wrote.

"The State Board of Corrections must insist that a greater effort be made to meet its requirement in the operation, maintenance and construction of this institution."

Copies of the report have been sent to city council, City Manager Charles B. Borland and Judge Richard B. Spindle of Corporation Court. Reports on inspections of the city prison farm and four police precinct lockups are generally commendatory, but the city jail came in for considerable criticism.

"It appears from this inspection that many of the recommendations previously made by this department are not being followed," Major Youell's letter to Lawler asserted. "It is recognized that the large turnover in the population of this jail contributes greatly to its problems of administration and operation. However, there is no excuse for better standards of cleanliness, sanitation and personal hygiene not being maintained. The most important deficiency to exist in this jail is lack of essential supervision."

Gen. Battley Says V-Day Will Come On Fall of Japan

Baltimore, Sept. 16. (AP).—Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Battley of Army Service forces headquarters(Washington, told Third Service Command public relations officers today that for them V-Day would be "U-Day—unfinished business day."

"And when I say V-Day," declared the deputy chief of staff for service commands, "I mean the day of victory over Japan."

He described the task before the Army on the day of victory as enormous, including besides the demobilization of soldiers the job of helping with the disposal of great surpluses of equipment and the like.

General Battley, formerly of Norfolk, explained that in many instances where War Department regulations forbade release of certain information, there were reasons, diplomatic or security, which prevented such action and urged the public relations officers to explain fully and insofar as possible not only to newspapers but to the citizens with whom the officers came in contact.

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third eSrvice Command, which includes Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, spoke briefly.

Storm Damage To Apple Crop Seen Heavy

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—F. D. Cronin, northeast regional director of the War Food Administration Office of Distribution, reported today that 50 to 80 per cent of the region's apple crop has been blown fro mtrees in Thursday's hurricane.

He said the WFA was seeking means to salvage the crop in States from Maryland to New Hampshire. Orchard damage was reported as far as 50 miles inland in Pennsylvania and New York, he said.

Heaviest damage was reported in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Fruit blown from the trees must be gathered and transported quickly, Cronin said, and much of it is usable only by processors who make apple sauce, cider or vinegar. The WFA hopes to obtain aid from Army posts in gathering the fallen apples and transporting them, he said.

Douglas Gott, 57, Dies in Maryland

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16. (AP).—Douglass Gott, 57, an official of the New Haven (Conn.) Gas and Electric Company, died of a heart attack yesterday at Maidstone Farm, home of a cousin, Maj. H. E. Atterbury, near Annapolis.

He was the son of Edwin Gott, former Maryland secretary of state, and was born at the father's estate in Southern Anne, Arundel County. Gott attended Baltimore schools and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Survivors include a brother, Estep Tillard Gott, of Pittsburgh. Funeral services will be conducted Monday at St. James Church, Friendship, Md., with burial in the churchyard.

Angus Breeders Plan Warrenton Show

Warrenton, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—The eleventh Virginia Aberdeen-Angus breeders' annual sale and show will be held at Ravenswood Farm, Warrenton, Monday, October 9.

W. L. Blizzard of Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., will act as judge and Col. Roy G. Johnston, Belton, Mo., will be the auctioneer.

Following the judging of several classes, a champion bull and champion female will be selected, and the winning animal, chosen as supreme champion of the show, will be awarded the West Galway Cup. The cup becomes the property of the breeder who wins it.

Falmouth Clinic to Open

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 16 (Spl.).—Dr. Nelson Podolnick, health officer of Stafford County, announced today that a new Infant and Children's Clinic would be opened September 22 in Falmouth. The clinic for the purpose of immunizing children under the age of 6 against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, and to give them physical examinations, will take place the fourth Friday in each month at 2 p. m.

Expanded OIE Is Temporary, Says Darden

Richmond, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—Governor Darden emphasized today that the expanded Office of Institutional Engineering under the division of the budget is of a purely temporary nature.

"This does not represent a new agency," he said. "It is not a permanent undertaking and as soon as it has served its purpose it will be discontinued."

The expanded office will swing into operation within the next two or three weeks, with its officials housed on the third floor of the new Corrections Building here. Fred Q. Sanders, State mechanical engineer, is its head.

The Governor said that plans for public works must be ready by the middle of next year so that returning soldiers will have employment. It is expected that the funds allotted for the purpose by the General Assembly will be considerably more than needed, and funds not so used will be returned to the agencies concerned as soon as the work plans are completed. Then the organization will be disbanded.

Budget Director J. H. Bradford notified the personnel employed for the expanded office on August 26 that their services would terminate within one year from the date of employment.

"As soon as this work is completed the staff of the division of the budget will be reduced to the personnel authorized by the regular annual appropriation for the division of the budget," Bradford said in a statement today.

Bradford said that present plans do not at this time contemplate the actual letting of contracts or any construction work. The present undertaking is confined to preliminary work involving the employment of private architects and engineers by the institutions for the preparation of plans and specifications and examinations and approval of these plans by the Governor. He said it was considered of the utmost importance that these plans be ready by the middle of 1945 in order that construction can begin in time to furnish employment to returning servicemen.

The 1¼ per cent from the capital outlays would make $173,640 available during the first year of the biennium, but the budget director and the Governor believe that only a small part of the sum will be needed for the planning work.

C. W. Luttrell Rites Today in Martinsburg

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 16 (Spl.).—Brief services will be held in Trinity Methodist Church here tomorrow afternoon, where he was long a member of the official board, and fuller services the same afternoon at Pine Grove Church, Frederick County, Va., for Charles Wilson Luttrell, 89, prominent churchman, retired merchant. He died at the home of a son, Attorney E. L. Luttrell, near here late Thursday night.

He operated mercantile establishment successively at DeHaven, Va., Glengary and Ganotown in this county. He retired 38 years ago and came to this city in 1921. He and Mrs. Luttrell, who died last November, observed their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary at their home here last year.

He was long active as a churchman, ordained as a local preacher and as such officiated at numerous church functions. He was one of the founders and president of Golden Rule Bible Class in Trinity Church, one of the largest and longest-functioning classes in the city.

Surviving are two sons, an adopted daughter, 9 grandchildren, 8 great-grandchildren, and 1 great great-grandchild.

Charles Town, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Private funeral services were held at Claymont Court near here this afternoon for Mrs. Judith T. Morningstar, who died Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Funkhouser, residing at Claymont Court. The body was taken to Brooklyn, N. Y. for interment. Mrs. Morningstar, born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 22, 1864, was the daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tiexette and Mrs. Tiexette. Her father was United States Ambassador to European courts during four administrations, from Grant to Cleveland. Mrs. Funkhouser is one of six surviving children.

Mrs. M. M. Bailey

Winchester, Va., Sept. 16.—Funeral services will be held at the home on Sunday afternoon for Mrs. Mervil M. Bailey, 77, who died Friday morning after a brief illness. She is survived by her husband and a son, Edward, in the U. S. Navy. Five daughters survive by a former marriage. She also leaves four brothers and sisters, 26 grandchildren, and 20 great-grandchildren.

Robert H. Olcott

Berryville, Va., Sept. 16.—Funeral services will be conducted from the Episcopal Church in Harrisonburg Sunday afternoon for Robert Harold Olcott, 18, son of J. W. Olcott, county agent in Clarke County. Young Olcott died Thursday evening in a Winchester hospital following a short illness which followed an appendectomy. In addition to his father he is survived by three brothers. His mother, the former Miss Evelyn LaFrance of Vermont, died last May. The family moved to Berryville early this summer.

Victory Garden Harvest Show Slated This Week

The Annual Victory Garden Harvest Show will be held Thursday in the Washington Gas Light Co. auditorium, 11th and H sts. nw., and 103 prizzes of war bonds and stamps will be awarded for the best gardens, vegetables and canned goods.

Contestants should inform the Victory Garden office at 472 Indiana ave. nw., tomorrow of the kind and numbers of entries they expect to make. Exhibitors of vegetables should remember that uniformity of their specimens is important. Freedom from disease or insect injury will help in securing a high rating.

Exhibits can be brought into the hall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on the day of the show. Doors will be open to the public at 7 p. m.

OVERSEAS — Elizabeth Gibbons, former photographic model in New York City, in her Red Cross uniform as she serves at a Sydney, N. S. W., club for U. S. officers.

St. Hilda Site Accepted for New Hospital

Charles Town, W. Va., Sept. 16 (Spl).—Acceptance of an offer by R. J. Funkhouser of several acres of land in the old St. Hilda's Hall location in adjoining Ranson as the site for a projected new Charles Town General Hospital was announced yesterday by the hospital association.

The site was one of two recommended after a survey made some time ago. The other site, which had been given first preference, is not now available, it was stated.

The St. Hilda's site—where a part of the facilities for the girls' school stood before it was burned out a decade ago—is within easy access to all parts of Charles Town.

Dr. John L. VanMetre, member of the hospital committee, made public a drawing of a tentative building for the site. It is of the "T" model, with the central portion two stories, of Colonial type of architecture. Dr. VanMetre said 75 per cent of the equipment in the present hospital here can be used in the new.

Provision will be made in the new building for Negro patients, a facility lacking in the present building. The project is for 40 beds at an estimated cost of $4,000 a bed, to make the cost of the building about $150,000.

The association directed immediate steps looking toward financing the project.

"Now I won't forget the new Sunday time for The Kate Smith Hour."
WTOP - TODAY 7 P. M.

Staples' Ruling Hits Diversion Of State School Fund Excess

Richmond, Va., Spt. 16 (AP).—Expenditure of excess moneys from the State literary fund, under a proposed constitutional amendment, must be limited solely to public school purposes in the form of some permanent fund, Attorney General A. P. Staples ruled in an opinion released today by Governor Darden.

The General Assembly, the attorney general held, would not be empowered to us any part of the principal in excess of the proposed 10 million dollars "freezing" level for current school operating expenses nor for any other governmental operating costs.

Darden Asked Opinion

Governor Darden requested the ruling after he had concluded that the language of the proposed amendment was ambiguous. The amendment will be submitted to the vote of the people at the November 7 general election.

In his opinion, the attorney general held that "since the language of the proposed amendment clearly contemplates that the General Assembly may set aside all or any part of such excess moneys received, and that same shall be held and administered in such manner as may be provided by law, in my opinion, it is not contemplated that such excess principal funds may be used for current school operating expenses.

Use of Fund Limited

"The Legislature," the opinion added, "would thereby be authorized, in my opinion, to use said excess principal only to establish or contribute to some permanent fund, such as the teachers' retirement fund, and the object of any such fund must be restricted solely to public school purposes."

The amendment proposal has passed two sessions of the General Assembly, but must be approved by a vote of the people before the change is made. In recent times there has been some expression of opposition to the proposed change. Organized labor has served notice that it will oppose the ratification of the amendment on the grounds that the fund should be allowed to grow and become a stronger endowment fund for public education.

Established in 1810

The literary fund has been described as the "magna charta" of public education in Virginia. Since 1906 loans have been made from the principal of the fund for construction of school buildinds. The bill creating the fund, passed in 1810, provided that "all escheats, confiscations, penalties and forfeitures and all rights in personal property found dedelict, should be appropriated to the encouragement of learning." The auditor of public accounts was directed to open an account to be designated as the literary fund.

In 1928 Dr. M. V. O'Shea advised the "freezing" of the literary fund principal at six million dollars. The recommendation was not adopted by the General Assembly, however, and since that time the principal of the fund has almost doubled.

Outlook Declared Bright for Projects At Morgan College

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).— Prospects for Board of Public Works approval of new buildings at Morgan State College for Negroes at a cost of $695,000 were designed as favorable by Governor O'Conor today.

O'Conor said that it was a policy of his administration to expand and advance the facilities of the school, as enrollment justifies, to provide Negro students with the substantial equivalent of the University of Maryland course.

Dr. Ivan E. McDougle, a member of the Morgan college Board of Trustees, recently cited needs of the college.

O'Conor termed Dr. McDougle's letter "a forthright statement that should do much to educate the people of the State as to the needs and purposes of Morgan College."

Dr. McDougle said needs, in addition to those already approved by the Board of Public Works, were:

Dormitory for women at $160,000; dormitory for men, $160,000; dining hall to seat 600, $125,000; classroom building, $250,000.

Improvements called for by the Public Works Board were estimated to require $567,000.

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CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
and DIANA LYNN
★ the country's top band leader
WOODY HERMAN
★ that comedy discovery of the year
HARRY SAVOY
★ and other exciting guest stars...
JACK MILLER'S ORCHESTRA
Today—
and every Sunday
The Kate Smith Hour
7 P. M. WTOP

INDIAN OXEN RESCUE JEEP—Sgt. P. W. Baker of Baltimore watches as natives with a yoke of oxen pull his mired jeep out of the mud near Assam, India.

"Home" and "Mom's cooking" are the two things that millions of Service men want most. And, high on the culinary list are dishes, either hot or cold, made (as only Mom can make them!) of these famous brands of tuna.

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STARTS ON W·W·D·C 1450 ON YOUR DIAL
A grand new type
ALL SPORTS PARADE
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Music that you'll want to whistle!
1 TO 5 P. M. DAILY

Scheduled Events in Fairfax Co.

Fairfax County events scheduled during the week:

FAIRFAX AND VICINITY:

Today

7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Fairfax Baptist Church.

8 p. m.—Youth Fellowship, Fairfax Methodist Church.

7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Jerusalem Baptist Church, Fairfax Station.

Monday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Flint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

1 p. m.—Fairfax Rotary Club luncheon meeting.

Tuesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County School Board.

11 a. m. to 5 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.

8 p. m.—Fairfax Council, Order of Fraternal Americans, meets at Robey Hall.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross Sewing Group meets at St. Mary's Hall.

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Mary Kidwell.

Wednesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Jennie Moore Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of Mrs. Edward Offley.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 182 meets in Fairfax High School gymn.

8 p. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations in Dunn Loring elementary school auditorium.

10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Clifton Red Cross Sewing Group meets in rear room of Presbyterian Church.

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Fairview Rew Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Mary Kidwell.

Friday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Flint Hill Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Vienna Red Cross sewing group meets at Episcopal Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 152 meets at elementary school.

8 p. m.—Young People's Meeting, Vienna Seventh Day Adventist Church, in Recreational Building.

McLEAN AND VICINITY

Today

7:15 p. m.—Youth Fellowship, Langley Methodist Church.

6:30 p. m.—Westminster Fellowship, Lewinsville Presbyterian Church.

7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, McLean Baptist Church.

Monday

8 p. m.—Sharon Chapter 63, Order of Eastern Star, meets at Masonic Hall.

Tuesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County School Board.

11 a. m. to 4 p. m.—McLean Red Cross Sewing Group meets at Masonic Hall

2 to 6 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.

8 p. m.—Meeting of Franklin Sherman Parent-Teacher Association at school.

8 p. m.—McLean Council, Order of Fraternal Americans, meets at Masonic Hall.

8 p. m.—Andrew Chapel, Farmers and Mechanics Council, Order of Fraternal Americans, meets at O. F. A. Hall.

Wednesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

3:30 p. m.—Cub Den 10 meets at home of Mrs. Albert Lueders.

5:30 to 8 p. m.—Benefit fried chicken dinner sponsored by Women's Society of Christian Service, Chesterbrook Methodist Church.

Thursday

8 p. m.—Fairfax County Federation of Citizens' Associations meets in Dunn Loring Elementary School auditorium.

8 p. m.—McLean Rescue Squad meets at Fire House.

9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Franklin Park Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at home of chairman, Mrs. Thomas Harrington.

Friday

10 a. m. to 12 noon—McLean Town Library open.

12 noon to 4:30 p. m.—McLean Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at Masonc Hall.

2 to 6 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.

3:30 p. m.—Meeting of McLean Camp Fire Girls.

7 to 9 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.

7 to 10 p. m.—McLean Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets at Masonic Hall.

FALLS CHURCH AND VICINITY:

Today

6:30 p. m.—Young People's Meeting, The Falls Episcopal Church.

6:30 p. m.—Youth Fellowship, Crossman Methodist Church.

6:30 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Columbia Baptist Church.

6:30 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Columbia Baptist Church.

p. m.—Westminister Fellowship, Falls Church Presbyterian Church.

8 p. m.—Young Adult Fellowship, Crossman Methodist Church.

Monday

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax County Ration Headquarters open—I. O. O. F. Hall, West Broad st.

2 to 6 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.

7:30 p. m.—The Falls Churchmen's Club meets at Episcopal Parish Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Falls Church Sea Scouts meet at Scout Hall.

8 p. m.—Laurel Rebekah Lodge No. 44 meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, W. Broad st.

1 p. m.—Meeting of Dunn Loring Countryside Garden Club.

Tuesday

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Falls Church Red Cross Surgical Dressings Unit meets in Fireside Room of Presbyterian Church.

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County School Board.

12:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Circle, King's Daughters, meets at home of Mrs. William Moore, No. Oak st.

2 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Distribution of Red Cross knitting and supplies at Chapter House, W. Broad st.

3:30 p. m.—Falls Church Camp Fire Girls meet at home of Mrs. J. A. Rees, W. Broad st.

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Fairfax County Ration Headquarters open for requests and complaints—I. O. O. F. Hall, W. Broad st.

8 to 9 p. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Gas Panel Board at Ration Headquarters in I. O. O. F. Hall, W. Broad st.

8 p. m.—Pioneer Grange meets in Masonville Grange Hall.

Wednesday

930 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Falls Church Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in fireside room of Presbyterian Church.

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Meeting of Red Cross sewing group of Columbia Baptist Church.

11 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Meeting of the WCS Club at home of chairman, Mrs. F. R. Anderson, 6620 N. 24th st.

2 to 5 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.

7:30 to 10 p. m.—Bailey's Cross Roads Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in pine room of Firehouse.

8 p. m.—Dunn Loring Citizens Association meets in Elementary School auditorium.

Thursday

10:30 a. m.—The Women's Association of the Falls Church Presbyterian Church meets at home of Mrs. H. A. Rollins, Leesburg pike.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 147 meets in Scout Hall.

8 p. m.—Odd Fellows Lodge No. 11 meets at IOOF Hall, W. Broad st.

8 p. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations at Dunn Loring Elementary School.

10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Bailey's Cross Roads Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in pine room at Firehouse.

7:30 p. m.—Meeting of Tremont Gardens Home Demonstration Club.

Friday

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax County Ration Headquarters open, IOOF Hall, W. Broad st.

2 to 5 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.

3 p. m.—Candidates meeting in fireside room of Presbyterian Church, E. Broad st., sponsored by Fairfax County Voters League.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 123 meets in Scout Hall.

8 p. m.—Kemper Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, E. Falls Church.

MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT:

Sunday

10:45 a. m.—Week's revival services begin at Woodlawn Baptist Church, the Rev. Leary P. [illegible] services each evening during the week at 8 p. m.

6:45 p. m.—BYPU meets in the Woodlawn Baptist Church.

7 p. m.—Young People's Society of Pohick Episcopal Church meets in Pohick Hall.

Monday

2 p. m.—Woodlawn Home Demonstration Club meets for demonstration on repairing clothes.

7:30 p. m.—Mount Vernon Boy Scout Troop meets in the firehouse.

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Belle Haven panel of Fairfax County Ration Board meets at Blunt's Filling Station.

8 p. m.—Belle Haven surgical dressing unit meets at No. 4 Walton rd.

Tuesday

9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Sydenstricker surgical dressings unit meets in old schoolhouse.

9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Belle Haven surgical dressings unit meets at No. 4 Walton rd.

8 p. m.—Woodlawn Boy Scout Troop meets in Woodlawn Baptist Church.

8 p. m.—Ladies' Guild of Groveton Episcopal Church holds business meeting.

8 p. m.—Occoquan Odd Fellows Lodge meets in IOOF Hall.

8 to 10 p. m.—Fort Belvoir surgical dressings unit meets at Red Cross building.

8 p. m.—Missionary Union of Groveton Baptist Church meets.

8 p. m.—Nellie Custis Circle, King's Daughters, holds business meeting.

Wednesday

8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Franconia surgical dressings unit meets in Community Hall.

6:30 p. m.—Franconia Girl Scout Troop meets in Olivet Hall.

7 p. m.—Mount Vernon surgical dressings unit meets in Home Economics Cottage, Mount Vernon High School.

8 p. m.—Woodlawn Intermediate BYPU meets in the Woodlawn Baptist Church.

8 p. m.—Accotink Odd Fellows Lodge meets in the IOOF Hall.

Thursday

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Mount Vernon surgical dressings unit meets in Home Economics Cottage, Mount Vernon High School.

8 p. m.—Groveton Parent-Teacher Association meets in school auditorium.

8 p. m.—Mount Vernon Volunteer Fire Department sponsors benefit game party in Firehouse.

8 p. m.—Occoquan Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, meets in IOOF Hall.

8:30 p. m.—Franconia Volunteer Fire Department meets in Firehouse.

8 p. m.—Loron Post, American Legion, meets in Lorton School auditorium.

Friday

9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Fort Belvoir surgical dressings unit meets in Red Cross Building.

4:30 p. m.—Mount Vernon Girl Scout Troop meets in Firehouse.

7:30 p. m.—Groveton Boy Scout Troop meets in school auditorium.

7:30 p. m.—Belle Haven Boy Scout Troop meets in Community Building.

7:30 p. m.—Franconia Girl Scout Troop meets in Olivet Hall.

8 p. m.—Occoquan Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, meets in IOOF Hall.

Saturday

8 p. m.—Mount Vernon Volunteer Fire Department sponsored benefit dance in Firehouse.

HERNDON, FLORIS AND DRANESVILLE

Sunday

9:30 a. m.—Mass will be held in Herndon St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

10 a. m.—Preaching service will be held in Dranesville Methodist Church.

11 a. m.—Preaching service will be held in Herndon Congregational Church.

11 a. m.—Preaching service will be held in Herndon Baptist Church.

11 a. m.—Preaching service in Herndon St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

11 a. m.—Preaching service in Herndon Presbyterian Church.

11:15 a. m.—Religious services will be held in Herndon Methodist Church.

2 p. m.—Baptist Training Union meets in Herndon Baptist Church.

8 p. m.—The Young Adult Group meets in Herndon Methodist Church.

Monday

8 a. m.—Herndon community cannery on school grounds open for canning fruit, vegetables and meat.

1:30 p. m.—Herndon Monday Bridge Club meets with Mrs. Bently Harrison for dessert and bridge.

6:30 p. m.—Herndon Rotary Club weekly dinner and business meeting at Dranesville Tavern, Arthur Patton, program chairman.

7 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall on Elden st. open to public.

8 p. m.—Herndon Masonic Lodge No. 264, AF&M, semimonthly meeting.

Tuesday

1 to 4 p. m.—Herndon Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in Municipal Hall. Volunteer workers invited.

1:30 p. m.—Herndon Health Center Clinic in Municipal Hall. Mrs. Fannie L. Seamans in charge of work.

2:30 p. m.—Woman's Auxiliary of Herndon Presbyterian Church meets with Mrs. F. W. Robinson. Business meeting and missionary program.

7 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall on Elden st. open to public.

8 p. m.—Directors of Citizens National Bank of Herndon semimonthly meeting.

Wednesday

10 a. m.—Herndon Community Cannery on school grounds open for operation for canning fruit, meats and vegetables.

1:30 p. m.—Herndon Wednesday Social Club meets with Mrs. C. M. Lawrence for dessert and bridge.

3:30 p. m.—Junior choir meets in Herndon Methodist Church.

7:00 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall on Elden st. open to public.

8:00 p. m.—Herndon American Legion Post No. 91 meets in Legion Hall on Elden st. for installation of officers.

8:00 p. m.—Choir practice in Herndon Methodist Church.

8:00 p. m.—Ladies Auxiliary of Herndon American Legion Post No. 91 meets in Legion Hall on Elden st. for installation of officers.

Thursday

10:00 a. m.—Herndon Branch Fairfax County Red Cross meets in Congregational Church for distribution of sewing and knitting.

1-4 p. m.—Herndon Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in Municipal Hall; volunteer workers invited.

2:30 p. m.—Navy Home Demonstration Unit meets in clubhouse corner Vale and Pender rds.

7:00 p. m.—Classes in repairing all kinds of farm machinery are held in Agriculture room of Herndon School. Willis Burton, instructor.

7:00 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall on Elden st. open to public.

7:30 p. m.—Herndon Branch Fairfax County Rationing Board meets in Municipal Hall. Mrs. Casey Wilkin, keyworker.

8:00 p. m.—Herndon Young Woman's Baptist Missionary Union regular monthly meeting.

8:00 p. m.—Choir rehearsal in Herndon St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

Friday

8:30 a. m.—Herndon Community cannery open on school grounds for operation for canning fruit, meat and vegetables.

1:30 p. m.—Herndon Library open to public. Mrs. F. W. Robinson, librarian.

7:00 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall no Elden st. open to public.

8:00 p. m.—Floris Grange meets in Floris school auditorium.

Saturday

7:00 p. m.—Herndon Movie Hall on Elden st. open to public.

MUSTERING OUT VETERANS—Ready for discharge from the Army, these GI's reach the separation center—reverse of induction center—at Fort Dix, N. J.

Nurses' Aide Class

Women may register for training in the nurse's aide class at the District Nurse's Aide office, DAR Building, 17th and D sts. nw. it was announced yesterday. The class will begin Monday at the Walsh House, 2020 Massachusetts ave. nw.

Charlottesville Continues Curb On Water Use

By the Associated Press

Only temporary relief was given by the heavy rains last week in places where water supply shortages were serious threats, although the rainfall was considered a great boon in most communities to the late fall crops in Virginia.

In Charlottesville, where the municipal water supply has suffered a serious shortage this summer, city officials described benefits of the recent precipation as temporary and inconsequential. It was planned to continue restrictions on use of water.

On the other hand, it was reported from Halifax County where there has been a shortage of water, that the extensive rains in the past three days have resulted in springs and wells filling again, and four rivers are nearly half full. Fear of a critical water shortage has definitely passed, it was stated.

She Couldn't Talk Back

Someone with faith in newspapers called this one to ask the weather forecast five days hence. "Why don't you call the Weather Bureau?" we asked.

"I did," she said, "but they won't talk to me."

"What number did you call," we asked.

"WE. 1212," she said.

Which is, of course, connected with a recording machine that plays the forecast over and over again.

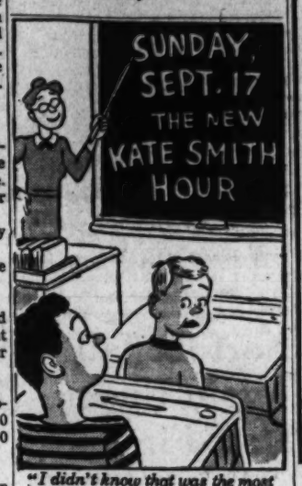
The cod is one of the most prolific of fish, a female 39 or 40 inches long producing 3,000,000 eggs.

A dynamite explosion set off on the Arctic island of Nova Zembla in 1933 was heard 2000 miles away in Berlin, Germany.

Sailor Makes 'Quick Hitch'

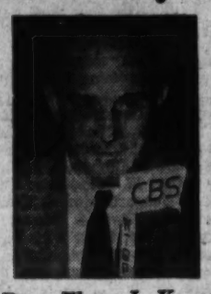
When Sailor Bob Friedman of Walden, N. Y., overslept in the Union Station here the other night and missed his train for the West, he called the airport and found the only plane going in his direction was that of an admiral. Approaching the gold braid with some timidity, Friedman was cordially invited to go as far as Spokane, Wash, just a short bus ride from the Farragut Idaho Naval Training Center, where Friedman is stationed. He arrived in camp long before his liberty was up.

There are 2796 languages spoken in the world, according to the computation of officers of the French Academy.



"I didn't know that was the most important date in history!"
THE KATE SMITH HOUR
WTOP - TODAY - 7 P. M.

Today In ★ History



Dean Elmer L. Kayser

News followed by an analysis of the present in terms of the past.

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There was once a candidate who was elected to Congress because of his big smile and hearty handshake. Too late, it was discovered that these were his only qualifications for office. MORAL: *A careless ballot creates incompetent legislators.*

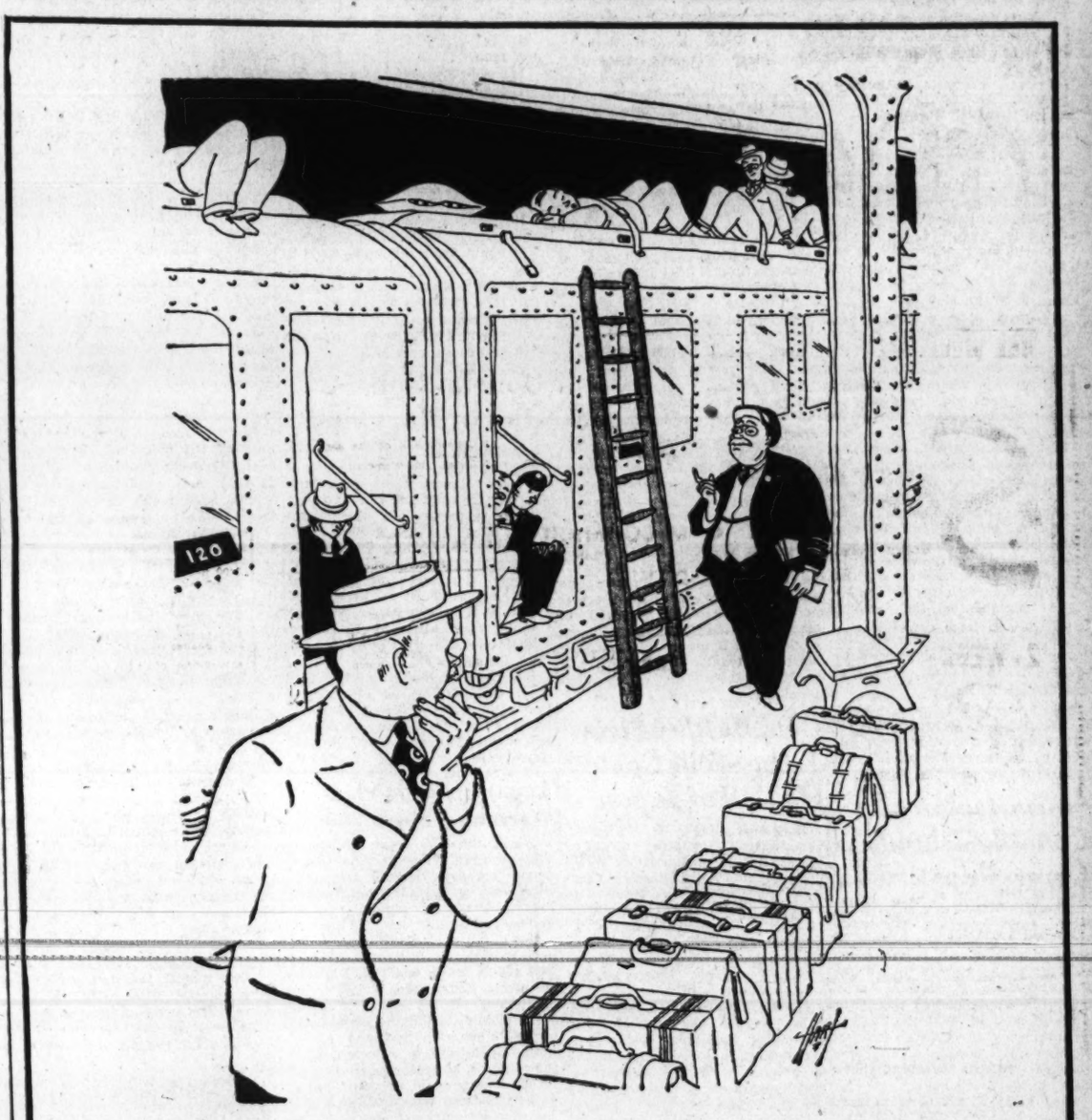
The man *you* send to Congress should be more than a local favorite. His views influence matters of national and international importance. In the third of a series of six articles on "How Your Government Operates", September GLAMOUR gives you a close-up of your congressman at work... helps you to cast a more intelligent vote.

GLAMOUR

The Magazine for the Girl with a Job

Straight from the shoulder advice on government... clear-eyed thinking about jobs... sound ideas on everything from clothes to beauty to beaux...this is what GLAMOUR *offers to its 2,000,000 readers. Buy (or borrow) a copy of* GLAMOUR *today and see how well it is serving Young America's needs.*

The Condé Nast Publications Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17



JUST ONE UPPER BERTH LEFT!

Exaggerated? Not much. We wish we could stretch our Pullman space to take care of the demands of wartime travel, but as that is impossible we can cheer you with good news of our blue prints that will provide COMFORT DE LUXE when Peace is declared.

Here is a fact which astonishes us almost as much it will you. We are running an average of 108 trains a day, almost one every thirteen minutes.

As you know, every seat is always full and we regret there are many standees.

Pullman reservations are allowed for just 30 days in advance, and our charts are solid with names of civilians and servicemen who must travel in spite of all handicaps.

So, if your trip is not absolutely necessary, won't you please enjoy the peace and quiet of your own home, sweet home, and give harrassed space-huggers the benefit of a little more room?

That will be almost as patriotic as buying your extra war bond. But—in the meantime:

—If you MUST go, travel on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday

—Limit hand luggage to actual requirements

—Check other baggage

—Mark or tag all luggage with your name and address

—Cancel reservations promptly if you change your plans

R.F. & P. RAILROAD

One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory.

Capitol Figures Support Grill At Hearing for ABC License

Hearings on the liquor license application of Rector's Grill, across from the Capitol on B st. se., will require at least another full day, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board ruled, with still other hearings expected.

The application, which involves about 50 members of Congress and several officials of the House of Representatives, was made by Jerasimos Kalivas, owner of Rector's Grill and was refused last year on the basis of protests from Congressmen and neighborhood businessmen.

Representative Martin Gorski (D., Ill.) yesterday told the ABC Board that, not only was the particular block in question "not overserviced," but added that many eating places are "over-crowded." Gorski explained that he usually takes his visiting constituents "to a place where they can get a drink if they want one."

Also supporting Kalivas' application was Humphrey S. Shaw, clerk of the Rules Committee of the House, who told the board that he had been employed on Capitol Hill for 35 years and thought the area "needs more" liquor-selling restaurants.

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"Rector's is the highest class restaurant and the cleanest in the block," Shaw declared. "Due to the wartime influx of people eating in that neighborhood, it's come to the point that we 'old-timers' can't eat there anymore. We have to go somewhere else."

Highlight of the session was the verbal clash between Mrs. Agnes K. Mason, board member, and Attorney Frank Peckham, who represents several local businessmen protesting against grant of the license, among them Ted Lewis, owner of a liquor-licensed restaurant in the same block as Rector's.

The hearing adjourned until 9 a. m. September 28, when more witnesses, including Ted Lewis, are expected to appear.

Laundry Owner Fined

Chin Chew, owner of the Yee Lee Laundry at 1639 P st. nw., was fined $25 yesterday in Municipal Court by Judge Margold for working women more than eight hours a day and failing to keep records of hours worked. The charges were brought before the court by the corporation counsel for the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board. Chew was found guilty on all charges, but fines were suspended on all but one when he promised to keep records.

The Babylonians had a numerical system based on 60, instead of 10, and almost as handy as our own.

Thanksgiving Date To Baffle Workers Living in Virginia

Thanksgiving Day for Suburban Sam, Government worker, looks like a dour day of giving thanks in solitude if his children attend Virgina schools and hs wife is employed in that State.

Governor Darden announced yesterday that November 30 will be Thanksgiving Day in Virginia.

Congress has voted Thanksgiving shall be the fourth Thursday, which is the 23rd, but Congress can set legal holiday dates only in Federal offices and the District of Columbia.

Scheduled Events in Arlington Co.

ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED IN ARLINGTON COUNTY DURING THE WEEK:

Today

1 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Arlington County Recreation Center open to Service Men and Women—Supper at 6:30 p. m.

Monday

8 p. m.—Arlington Auxiliary Police Club meets at Court House.

7:30 p. m.—Arlington Company, Va. Militia, meets at Patrick Henry School.

8 p. m.—Arlington Creative Arts Club meets at home of Mrs. Eva S. Ballou, 2826 No. First st.

8 p. m.—Arlington Lodge No. 193, I. O. O. F., meets at Lyon Park Community House.

8 p. m.—Board of Directors, I. V. N. S., meets at Headquarters in Jones Building.

8 p. m.—Columbia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., meets at Clarendon Masonic Hall.

8 p. m.—Fellowship Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, meets at home of Mrs. Max Krigbaum, 933 No. Daniel st.

8 p. m.—Neighborhood Garden Club meets at Mount Olivet Methodist Church Hall.

1 p. m.—St. Mary's Episcopal Church Guild meets in church hall.

8 p. m.—Meeting of Sodality of St. Agnes Catholic Church.

Tuesday

6:45 p. m.—Arlington Business and Professional Women's Club dinner meeting at Evans Coffee Shop, 4470 Lee Highway.

8 p. m.—Arlington Forest Citizens' Ass'n. meets at Arlington Forest Baptist Church.

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Lions Club luncheon meeting at Jack Spratt Restaurant.

8 p. m.—Ashton Heights Woman's Club meets at Club House.

8 p. m.—Ballston Council No. 30, Daughters of America, meets at Firemen's Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 141 meets in Arlington Village Recreation Room.

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Mount Olivet Methodist Church Red Cross Group meets at church.

7 to 10 p. m.—Mt. Olivet Methodist Church Red Cross Group meets at church.

8 p. m.—New Arlington Civic Ass'n. meets at 1634 So. Pollard st.

8 p. m.—Women's Choral Society of Arlington meets at Recreation Center, 3150 Wilson blvd.

Wednesday

7:30 p. m.—Arlington Company, Va., Militia, meets at Patrick Henry School.

8 p. m.—Auxiliary of Arlington Post, American Legion, meets at Legion Hall, N. Washington Blvd.

12:30 p. m.—Kiwanis Club luncheon meeting at Evans Coffee Shop, 4770 Lee Highway.

8 p. m.—Lyon Village Woman's Club meets at Clarendon Branch Library.

8 p. m.—Moose Lodge 1315 meets at Ballston Firemen's Hall.

12:30 p. m.—Rock Spring Congregational Church Ladies' Guild luncheon meeting at 5124 N. 26th rd.

10:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.—St. George's Episcopal Church Red Cross group meets in Parish Hall.

Thursday

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Rotary Club luncheon meeting at Washington Golf and Country Club.

8 p. m.—Board of Directors, Arlington Board of Trade, meets at new headquarters, Wilson Blvd.

2 p. m.—Board of Directors meeting, Clarendon Trust Co.

5 p. m.—Board of Directors meeting, Old Dominion Bank, Cherrydale office.

8 p. m.—Cherrydale Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall.

8 p. m.—Westover Civic Association meets in Westover Baptist Church.

Friday

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Bar Association luncheon meeting, Washington Golf and Country Club.

8 p. m.—Arlington County Democratic Executive Committee meets at Democratic Headquarters, Rucker Building.

12 noon—Executive Committee, Arlington Chamber of Commerce, luncheon meeting at Kenmore Inn.

9 p. m. to 12 midnight—Junior Recreation Club meets at Recreation Center, 3150 Wilson Blvd.

8 p. m.—Kemper Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, East Falls Church.

8 p. m.—Mary Washington Chapter, O. E. S., meets at Clarendon Masonic Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 101, Ballston Scout Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 102, St. Charles School Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 103, Community Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 104, Clarendon Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 105, Pershing Drive Christian Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 106, Rock Spring Congregational Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 107, St. George's Episcopal Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 110, Clarendon Baptist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 111, St. Agnes Catholic Church Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 112, Christ Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 114, St. Thomas More Catholic Church Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 115, St. Mary's Episcopal Church Hall.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 116, 5311 No. Washington blvd.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 117, Fairlington Administration bldg.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 119, Calvary Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 143, Faith Lutheran Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 148, Arlington Forest Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 149, Cherrydale Methodist Church.

7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 151, Patrick Henry School.

Saturday

9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Children's tap dancing classes, Arlington Recreation Center.

10:30 a. m.—Children's Story Hour, Clarendon Branch Library.

1 p. m. to 12 m. n.—Arlington Recreation Center open for service men and women—games and dancing.

Alabama Hotel Fire Kills 1 of 200 Guests

Anniston, Ala., Sept. 15 (AP).—Fire that destroyed the 94-room Alabama Hotel here early today, claimed the life of one of 200-odd guests and injured four others.

William P. Hornbuckle, 70, of Mount Holly, N. C., escaped from his room on the fourth, or top story by climbing down a rope fashioned of sheets and a flag, but was injured in a jump from the end of the rope. He died later in a hospital.

WINC
1400 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 Meditation.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School.
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.
12:00 War Journal.

AFTERNOON
12:30 Faith of Our Fathers.
1:00 John B. Kennedy.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:00 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING
6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 That's My Name.
6:45 Book Parade.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Greenfield Chapel.
8:15 Tony Dalton.
8:30 Keepsakes.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music Society.
9:30 Jimmie Fidler
10:00 Listen, the Women.
10:30 Sign Off.

WJEJ
1240 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
11:00 St. Paul's Church.

AFTERNOON
12:00 Rev. J. Zoller.
12:30 Souvenirs.
12:45 Two in a Love Song.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Lutheran Hour.
2:00 Sky Riders.
2:30 Billy Rogers.
3:00 This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 California Melodies.
4:15 Home Front Quartermaster.
4:30 Rosary of the AAF.
5:00 Mississippi Showboat.
5:30 True Detective.

EVENING
6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival.
8:15 Piano Fantasy.
8:30 Happened During Week.
8:45 Janvier Quartet.
9:00 Leonidas Witherall.
9:30 What's the Name of That Song?
10:00 Cedric Foster.
10:15 Organ Melodies.
10:45 Lest We Forget.
11:00 Radio Newsreel.
11:15 Bob Strong's Orchestra.
11:30 Sign Off.
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WFMD
980 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
7:30 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 The Rev. J. Owens.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 The Rev. R. E. Marquiss.
9:45 Rev. E. M. Slye.
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Rev. John Pitcher.

AFTERNOON
12:00 News
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Jolly Serenaders.
1:30 Edward Murrow.
1:45 Rev. William Fowler.
2:45 Waltz Time.
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra.
4:30 Pause That Refreshes.
5:00 Familiar Hymns.
5:45 William Shirer.

EVENING
6:00 Lazy River Trio.
6:15 Gospel Singers.
6:30 Toasties Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 Greenmount Church.
9:00 Revival Hour.
10:00 Take It or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 World News
11:15 Maria Kurenko.
11:30 Jack Pepper Show.
12:00 News. Sign Off.
MONOCACY BROADCASTING CO., Frederick, Md.

WCHV
1450 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 News.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.

AFTERNOON
12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Andrini Continentales.
12:45 Show Tunes.
1:00 News.
1:15 Repeat Performance.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Chaplain Jim.
2:30 Parade of Stars.
2:55 News.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
3:30 Shades of Blue.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING
6:00 Philco Summer Hour.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Choir.
8:15 Rhumba With Cugat.
8:30 Soldiers of the Press.
8:45 Songs America Sings.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 Young People's Church.
11:05 Eddie Oliver's Orchestra.
11:15 Vera Massey, Songs.
11:30 George Paxton Orchestra.
11:55 News.
12:00 Sign Off.
VIRGINIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Charlottesville, Va.

WFVA
1300 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Young People's Church.
8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 Sunday School.
9:45 Morning Melodies.
10:00 Baraca Bible Class.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 First Baptist Church.

AFTERNOON
12:00 News.
12:30 Musical Matinee.
12:45 Suzanne Kaye Sings.
1:00 J. Kennedy.
1:15 Music by Marais.
1:30 Concert Hall of the Air.
2:00 Revival.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
3:30 Lutheran Laymen.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small.
5:30 Hot Copy.
6:00 Philco Summer Hour.
7:00 Sign Off Melodies.
FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION, Fredericksburg, Va.

WSVA
550 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
7:00 Rev. W. M. Malsen.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Good Morning.
8:30 Music and Poetry.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:45 News
10:00 Lutheran Hour
10:30 Organ Reveries.
10:45 Church.

AFTERNOON
12:00 Twelve o'Clock Show
12:30 News
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour
1:30 Matinee Music.
2:00 News
2:15 Something for the Girls.
2:30 Voice of Prophecy.
3:00 Pan-American.
3:30 Relax and Listen.
4:00 Soldiers of Press.
4:15 Musical Memories.
4:30 Hymn Singer.
4:45 News.
5:00 Old Fashioned Revival.
6:00 Dance Time.
6:30 Evening Melodies.
6:45 News.
7:00 Sign Off
SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION, Harrisonburg, Va.

Relax in our cozy, comfortable glass-enclosed decks!

TODAY 3 p.m. — 50 MILE Sunshine Cruise
Down the Historic Potomac

See Bolling Field, Masonic Temple, Ft. Washington, Mt. Vernon, Indianhead and other spots. A cool, healthful cruise.

S. S. POTOMAC
Tonight Last Cruise of the Season

ADULTS $1 CHILDREN 50¢

MOONLITES NITELY—8:30 P.M.
Fine dancing, beer, refreshments 85¢ plus tax

7th and Maine Ave. S.W. NAtional 7720

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EVERY advertisement in Washington street cars and buses is placed there by a concern who wants to serve you with some product or service you need.

Short and to the point, these advtertising messages represent reputable, reliable concerns who use this method to tell you what they offer for your convenience, or need, or enjoyment.

Read these colorful attractive cards and then patronize these advertisers. Say to them—"I saw your message in the street car (or bus)." You'll find them eager, anxious to please you, to serve you.

MEMO:
To Advertisers
Transitads cost so little, are seen by so many, work so long and so many hours day and night you really should investigate and learn what they might do for your business. A phone call implies no obligation on your part.

NATIONAL TRANSITADS
Colorado Bldg. *Phone National 2804*
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL AMERICA'S FIRST THEATRE
ONE WEEK ONLY
BEG. TOMORROW 8:30
BARGAIN MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
ROBERT REUD presents
OUR FANNY
A New Farce by HARRY SEGALL
with
JOY HODGES
J.C. NUGENT JOHN ARCHER LOU POLAN
Evgs.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 (Tax Incl.). Mats.: 60c, $1.20 & $1.80.

ONE WEEK ONLY • Beginning MON., SEPT. 25
WILLIAM BROWN MELONEY presents
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
"SOLDIER'S WIFE"
with
MARTHA SCOTT • BYRON McCORMICK
GLENN ANDERS • FRIEDA INESCORT • LILI DARVAS
SEATS THURSDAY!
EVENINGS: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 [tax incl.]
MATINEES: Wed. and Sat. 60c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 [tax incl.]

2-WEEKS-2 BEG. MON., OCT. 2nd MATINEES Wed. & Sat.
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in
EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. BUSH-FEKETE & MARY HELEN FAY
Based on a Novel by FRANZ WERFEL
with ALBERT BASSERMAN EDUARD FRANZ
Staged by B. IDEN PAYNE
Production designed by STEWART CHANEY
Production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn & Lawrence Langner
1st play of The Theatre Guild - American Theatre Society 1944-45 season
All 1st balcony seats for all evening performances exhausted by subscription.
MAIL ORDERS NOW
Evgs.: 2nd Balc. $1.20, Orch. $3.00 [tax incl.]
Mats.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, Orch. $3.00 [tax incl.]
Please enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE HEART-WARMING STORY OF A FAMILY...
THE GLOBE-SWEEPING DRAMA OF AN ERA
...A NATION...A WORLD!

Told against a background of 200 mighty scenes...with a cast of 12,000 ...and to the tune of 87 beloved melodies! Romance! Excitement!

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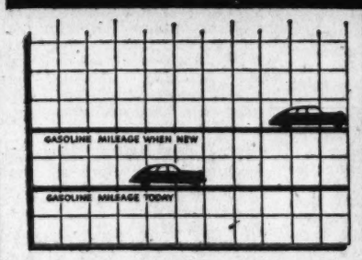
WILSON
in Technicolor
Directed by HENRY KING
Written for the Screen by LAMAR TROTTI
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
On Stage..In Person..Jack POWELL • Evalyn TYNER
PRICES THIS ENGAGEMENT
EVE. & SUN., Adults $1.10 • Children 55c
Includes Gov. Tax.
Features at 12:45..3:45..6:45..9:45
DOORS OPEN 12:15 • F at 14th
Loew's CAPITOL

Why your car may be giving you poor gasoline mileage today

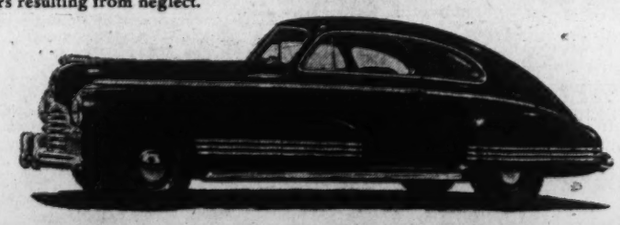


Less driving and lower grade gasoline often combine to reduce gasoline mileage. This condition, however, can be corrected by your Pontiac dealer.

The water and "gum" which form in carburetors cause sticking parts, plugged jets and loss of operating efficiency. When removed, you can expect improved gasoline mileage. This operation can be done quickly at only small expense.

If you are not getting the gasoline mileage you think you should get out of your car today see your Pontiac dealer for a carburetor check-up.

As your car gets older, new and different ailments can and may develop. However, there is almost always a cure for every ailment—and, we believe, we can help you in administering these cures. As authorized Pontiac dealers, our business is to know car troubles, to know how to correct such troubles and—frequently—to be able to detect and avoid many serious troubles *before* they develop. By bringing your car to us regularly, you are taking an important step toward prolonging its usable life, avoiding unnecessary trouble and saving the expense of major repairs resulting from neglect.



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Keep America Free

Pontiac Service

OWNERS TELL HOW PONTIACS KEEP ON ROLLING

COLORADO—"I drove my first Pontiac 85,000 miles. Since, I have owned six Pontiacs. All of them were good and rendered satisfactory service, none has given more satisfactory and carefree service than the one I now own."—R.B.J.

CALIFORNIA—"Our present Pontiac has traveled nearly 70,000 miles with no major repair work done."—C.J.S.

WE BUY ALL MAKES AND MODELS OF USED CARS

ARCADE PONTIAC CO. 1437 Irving St. N.W.
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McKEE SERVICE CENTER 22nd and N Sts. N.W.
WILSON MOTOR CO. Silver Spring, Md.

Michigan Passes to 12-7 Victory Over Iowa Preflight

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Newsom Beats Yanks, 6-3, Race in 3-Way Tie

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Lieut. Jim Barber, USNR, perhaps the most popular of all the Redskins when he played at tackle from 1937-42, was painfully burned about the face while fighting a fire on a training ship at Lake Farragut, Idaho, and is convalescing . . . Chief Petty Officer Bill Young, another former Redskin tackle, was less seriously injured in the same blaze . . . the Laurel track should not be very proud of its policy with respect to servicemen. The track admits officers to the clubhouse gratis, but charges enlisted men $1.80 which, we submit, is not nice . . . two former big league pitchers, now Marine corporals, were in the front lines at Saipan. They are Calvin Dorsett, once on the Cleveland staff, and Jim Bivin, formerly with the Phillies, and a combat correspondent writes, "working in a supply outfit, they were covered with dust and grime, tired and thirstier by far than any of the troops they've been supplying" . . . Clark Griffith's pet on the Washington ball club is Infielder George Myatt, whom the Nats' owner credits with being the most determined competitor on the team . . . the Office of Defense Transportation provided the laugh of the week with the statement about fooball teams cutting down on travel, in which it noted "Mr. Elmer Layden, Commissioner of he National Football League, has assured ODT that the pro football teams will continue the plan of cooperation in effect last year" . . . the Redskins cooperated by confining their travel to a cross-country jaunt to San Diego.

POVICH

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A further diagnosis of Hal Newhouser's heart murmur, which gave him a 4-F rating in the draft, would probably reveal that it was one of approval . . . he's the first and only big league pitcher to win 25 games this year . . . Jimmy Foxx, the new manager of Portsmouth in the Piedmont League, hit into a triple play in his first time at bat at Norfolk, but he hurled a five-hit game the first time he tried his hand at pitching . . . Gene Tunny's attempts to put a pro football team in Baltimore is a bit ironical, inasmuch as he frowned severely on football in the Navy athletic program which he heads . . . a note from Ensign Jack Donohue, former Georgetown U. golf ace, who postscripts from somewhere in the Pacific, "And be sure to remind all the admirals you run into not to leave the ensigns out here too long" . . . Lieut. Francis Stan, who used to be a sports writer himself, is now teaching aviation gunnery at Athens, Ga., after 17 months at sea . . . Bud deGroot, jr., son of the Redskins' head coach, is playing in the backfield at Woodrow Wilson High School, and Bob Spears, son of the Maryland U. coach, is playing end at Tech High . . . that's not true about the Redskins not admitting servicemen free to their home games. They don't charge the military police a dime.

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Brian Bell, jr., all-high quarterback at Western High School last season, and son of the late head of the Washington office of the Associated Press, is acclaimed as one of the stand-out football candidates at the University of Virginia, but as an end . . . the Cardinals are rooting for the Yankees to win the A. L. pennant, because of Yankee Stadium's seating capacity, which would make each winning World Series share worth $1000 more than if the Browns won . . . the British bar horses of American blood as non-thoroughbreds, but in Syria and Lebanon the horsemen who race Arab steeds bar horses of British blood . . . found in a 12-foot excavation at Alexandria, Va., a bronze medal believed to have been an award for bowling, showing crossed ten pins and a bowling ball and bearing the dates 1853-1878 . . . Rosy Roswell, who broadcasts the play-by-play of all the Pittsburgh Pirates' home games, was summoned to Hollywood to take a screen test for the title role in the picture, "Ernie Pyle," and, come to think of it, he's almost a dead ringer for Pyle . . . the Yankees announce that they are not as yet accepting World Series reservations, but they are returning no checks to fans who have already made requests . . . the Redskins are quoted the favorites by 20 points to win tomorrow's exhibition game at Pittsburgh.

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The suspension handed Chalky Wright by the D. C. Boxing Commission for his runout against Jackie Wilson is no worry at all to Wright and his manager who have contracted for eight bouts in South America . . . Otto Graham, Northwestern's All-American back, is now the big shot on the Navy Preflight School football team at Chapel Hill, N. C. . . . if two teams tie for the American League at the end of the season, there will be a one-game playoff . . . if three teams tie, lots will be drawn and the lucky team will play one game for the pennant against the winner of a game between the other two . . . the Red Sox, whose pennant chances were quoted at 12 to 1 before Friday's night game with the Nats, soared to 20 to 1, after losing that game . . . George Case, who trails George Stirnweiss by seven thefts in their race for the stolen base title, hopes to put on a base-stealing show in the Nats' last 16 games . . . after the end of the season, Case will undergo an operation on his shoulder injury that has bothered him all season.

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

New York, Sept. 16.—Clem McCarthy comes thundering into a rather tiresome little open house we seem to be running on the question of which race horses deserve the adjective "great."

Fellow wrote us recently that no horse that was ever beaten deserves the word. Made Clem pretty sore:

CONSIDINE

"Ask that party who tells you only unbeaten horses are great if he remembers the last 'great' horse, by his yardstick. It was Dice, never beaten.

"Pavot, Free For All and Tonight, 2-year-olds, are unbeaten now. Suppose they died tomorrow—are they 'great?' Until Morvich lost to Whiskaway, just after winning the Derby, he was unbeaten. Suppose he had broken down or died after the Derby; would he be great?

"Ask the gentleman how many feet of rope he would order if Morvich and Man o' War (beaten) were to be tied together and scared into a wild gallop—if he didn't want to see Morvich choked to death."

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It doesn't necessarily take a good sport to give blood to the Red Cross, but it helps. Probably no one man has rounded up more blood donors than Red Barber, the sports announcer, and a vast majority of these men and women were sports fans and athletes.

We have at hand a note from Marie McMillin, a Wac private who might have become one of the best women athletes in the country. Instead, she became the world's champion woman parachute jumper. She has made 690 leaps, including a record one from 24,800 feet at the Cleveland Air Races.

Private McMillin is currently assigned to the Army Parachute School at Fort Benning, Ga., supervising 12 Wac riggers. She has given her blood six times. She writes:

"I wonder how many of those people who make appointments actually realize how important it is to keep those appointments. Any American would give his or her blood if he or she was shown a dying boy lying on a cot or stretcher in need of that particular pint. Well, there are many boys like that today.

"I've seen wounded boys, hurt in various air-borne invasions, come back here to Benning and actually give their blood without hesitation. I don't know of any group of boys who are braver or more determined to get this war over in a hurry.

"Will you please make an appointment for me at a New York blood donors' station for September 20? I'm coming up for a short stay. I am type 'O' and that seems to be the type needed mostly."

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Sergt. Joe DiMaggio may return to Hawaii for the Army-Navy World Series of the Pacific, which opens this coming Friday in Honolulu with perhaps more authentic baseball stars than will be found in next's month's series between the Cardinals and Yankees. (Ed. Note: Editors in St. Louis, Detroit and Boston are herewith given permission to blow a fuse.)

The Seventh Air Force will represent the Army in the Hawaiian games. The Fliers have Joe Gordon, Red Ruffing, Walt Judnick and a host of others. It is possible that Schoolboy Rowe, who hit .446 for Great Lakes this past season, will join the Sailors, as well as Johnny Vander Meer. Both are headed that way.

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Now that we've officially given the American League pennant to the Yankees it might as well be pointed out again that Joe McCarthy

See ON THE LINE, Page 7, Col. 2.

Michigan Passes Beat Preflight

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 16 (AP).—A pair of identical forward passes from Navy Trainee Bill Culligan to Freshman End Dick Rifenburg provided the knockout drops today as Michigan edged Iowa Preflight, 12 to 7, before a crowd of 23,400 in the Nation's first major collegiate football game of the season.

Culligan uncoiled his slingshot right arm early in the second period for the first Wolverine touchdown shot, throwing 17 yards to Rifenburg, who eluded the Seahawk safety man, Don Waldron, on the Preflight 30-yard line and scored untouched. Quarterback Joe Ponsetto's try for the point was wide.

Second Heave Did It

The second Culligan-Rifenburg scoring heave brought Michigan from behind on the third play of the final period. From the Wolverine 44 Culligan found the grabbing end beyond Waldron again, throwing 28 yards to the target, and Rifenburg romped the remaining 28 without having a hand laid on him. Ponsetto's placement attempt again was wide.

The Seahawks, whose rushing attack gained only a net six yards in the first half, started rolling in a hurry after the half time rest. Waldron took a Wolverine punt on the Preflight 35, returning 13 to the 48, from where Bob Smith swung around right end for 19 more to the Michigan 33. Waldron passed to End Bob Phillips for five yards, Fullback Bernard (Bus) Mertes hit center for three and then Waldron lateralled wide to Smith, who raced 25 yards down the sideline for the Seahawk touchdown. Jim McEvoy of Detroit came in to boot the extra point and put the Hawks out in front, 7 to 6.

Michigan's final scoring march started from the Wolverine 6, where Culligan took Smith's punt late in the third, returning 13 to the Michigan 19.

Wiese Aids Culligan

Fullback Bob Wiese alternated with Culligan in driving 23 yards in four plays to the Wolverine 42 and Bob Nussbaumer hit the middle for six just before the third period ended.

Fullback Bob Wiese alternated with Culligan in driving 23 yards in four plays to the Wolverine 42 and Bob Nussbaumer hit the middle for six just before the third period ended.

Culligan grabbed two more yards on the first play of the final stanza and, after Michigan was penalized five yards for off-side, Culligan rifled his second touchdown flip to Rifenburg.

The Seahawks drove inside the Michigan 20-yard line twice in the last quarter but both threats died.

Michigan had an 11 to 5 edge in first downs, rolling up 151 yards rushing and 136 by passes, completing four out of 12. The Seahawks netted 99 yards rushing and 22 passing on three completions of 11 throws.

Michigan.		Iowa Seahawks.
Hilkene	L.E.	Phillips
Leroux	L.T.	Schleich
Burg	L.G.	Kapter
Watts	Center	Strohmeyer
Sickles	R.G.	Holmes
Bauman	R.T.	W.Smith
Renner	R.E.	Herriman
Pensetto	Q.B.	McCullough
Derricotte	L.H.	Waldron
Nussbaumer	R.H.	R.Smith
Wiese	F.B.	Mertes

Michigan	0	6	0	6—12
Iowa Seahawks	0	0	7	0— 7

Touchdowns—Michigan, Rifenburg, Culligan. Seahawks—R. Smith. Conversions—McEvoy (placement), Lund.

Tigers, Fliers In Scoreless Grid Duel

Hampden-Sydney, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—Hampden-Sydney and the Richmond Army Air Base battled to a 0-0 deadlock in a football game played in Death Valley today before 1200 persons.

Both teams were cautious in the opening quarter and resorted to a punting duel with the ball remaining near the midfield stripe throughout the period.

In the second quarter, however, Hampden-Sydney opened up a running and passing attack spearheaded by Fullback Tom Gorman and later Joe Basilone, who replaced him, which carried to the Air Base's 3-yard line before the Tigers were stopped. A 5-yard penalty set them back to the 8 and the scoring threat passed when the quarter ended.

It proved the only serious offensive against either team's goal line during the day and the third and last frames passed with neither team getting closer than the 25-yard line to scoring territory.

Air Base.		Hampden-Sydney.
Brandenburg	L.E.	Squire
DePasquale	L.T.	Radenz
Callad	L.G.	Kestel
Jarzanka	Center	Manuiepelli
Solenkis	R.G.	Gay
Mayer	R.T.	Overton
Morton	R.E.	Dalton
Olean	Q.B.	Owen
Kennedy	L.H.	Hudson
Roth	R.H.	Crist
Curley	F.B.	Basilone

Market Wise Placed in Stud

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16 (AP).—Louis Tufano, Jamaica (N. Y.) contractor and owner of Market Wise, completed arrangements today for placing the 6-year-old thoroughbred in stud at Charles A. Asbury's nearby Hedgewood Farm.

Market Wise, winner of $222,140 on the turf and twice victor over Whirlaway in four races, will be bred to 25 mares his first season, Asbury said. The young stallion was expected to arrive here from New York later this month.

A Green Backfield for the Big Red Eleven This Year

Western High School's interhigh football championship hopes will be based on the operations of a strong veteran line and a backfield that looks promising but is as green as the greensward. Former G. W. star Coach Fritz Mulvey has tentatively rounded up this quartet as his first string array. Left to right: Leonard Reed, Don Lechty, Gene Gould and Henry Boose. Gould was a line veteran last year, but so desperate is Mulvey in need of backs he yanked Gould from the trenches into the backfield shortly after practice sessions got under way last week.

Reds' Rallies Top Bucs Twice, 2-1 and 3-1

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16. (AP).—The Cincinnati Reds took two of them the hard way—by ninth inning rallies—downing the Pittsburgh Pirates today, 2 to 1 and 3 to 1.

Home runs by Frank McCormick and Eric Tipton climaxed a pitching duel between Cincy Veteran Ray Starr and Buc Rookie Arnold Carter to give the visitors their triumph in the nightcap.

In the first game, Tomas De La Cruz allowed the Pirates only one hit, a triple by Frank Colman to score the Bucs' only run in the first inning. Max Butcher was solved for 10 hits, Catcher Ray Mueller making three of them and scoring the winning run on a disputed play. The Pirates argued Umpire Ballinfant booted a double play as the run went over.

Ray Mueller continued his unbroken string, catching for the Reds in his 136th and 137 games of the year.

First Game

Cincinnati.	AB	H	O	A	Pittsburgh.	AB	H	O	A
Williams,2b.	4	3	1	3	Coscarart,2b	4	0	6	1
Clay,cf.	3	0	0	0	Russell,lf.	2	0	5	0
White,rf.	4	0	3	0	Barrett,cf.	2	0	3	1
McC'ick,1b.	4	0	13	0	Colman,rf	4	1	2	0
Mueller,c.	3	3	5	1	Dahlgren,1b	3	0	6	3
Tipton,lf.	3	2	2	0	Rubeling,3b	3	0	1	5
Mesner,3b.	4	1	0	3	Gustine,ss.	3	0	2	3
Miller,ss.	4	0	2	3	Lopez,c.	3	0	6	0
DeLaCruz,p	3	1	0	1	Butcher,p.	3	0	2	1
Totals	33	10	27	13	Totals	27	1	27	14

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Runs—Mueller (2), Russell. Error—Gustine. Runs batted in—Colman, Mesner (2). Two-base hit—Mueller. Three-base hit—Colman. Sacrifices—Clay, Tipton. Double plays—Barrett to Gustine, Rubeling to Dahlgren, Gustine to Coscarart. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. Base on balls—De La Cruz, 4. Strikeouts—De La Cruz, 3.

Second Game

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Carter and Mueller; Starr and Camelli.

Great Lakes Routs Weak Comets, 62-0

Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 16 (AP).—Lieut. (j.g.) Paul Brown's new 1944 Great Lakes Bluejackets ran up the highest score ever assembled by a sailor team when they toppled Fort Sheridan, 62 to 0.

The Comets entered the contest with a squad of 30.

Not more than half a dozen plays from the Bluejacket bag were needed to pile up the 62 points. Pass interceptions, line bucks, returned punts and fumbles, and passes comprised the entire scoring attack.

Although the power was apparent, Great Lakes didn't favor any one man with scoring honors.

Nine touchdowns were achieved by nine different men. Avery, Young, Youel, Gene Delaney, Don Mangold, Don Farrell, Major Files, Rocky Palladino and Hall Duddridge each crossing the goal line. Mello and Palladino did the converting, with the former booting seven of the eight Bluejacket extra points.

Eddie Saenz, Blue Jacket halfback from Southern California, made the longest run of the day when he cut through the left side of the line, outran his interference, and scampered 49 yards before he was brought down by the Fort Sheridan safety man.

Lieut. Tom Phipps, Herb Temple, Don Hemmingsen and Jerry Morrissy carried most of the load in directing the Comet's attack.

Fort Sheridan.		Great Lakes.
Nelson	L.E.	Young
Watkins	L.T.	Rees
Endl	L.G.	Krivonak
Skrinar	Center	Iraa
Paul	R.G.	Hahn
Stevens	R.T.	Mullins
Weeche	R.E.	Keane
Morriay	Q.B.	Youel
Temple	L.H.	Hanlon
Hemmingsen	R.H.	Avery
Keib	F.B.	Mello

Great Lakes	14	35	7	6—62					
Fort Sheridan	0	0	0	0— 0					

Touchdowns—Avery, Young, Youel, Delaney, Mangold, Farrell, Files, Palladino, Duddridge. Points after touchdowns—Mello (7), Palladino.

English, Welsh Booters Draw Before 40,000

London, Sept. 16 (AP).—England and Wales battled to a 2-all draw at Liverpool today in the first soccer international of the season before a capacity crowd of nearly 40,000. The result came as a major surprise because England won all five internationals last season and was a strong favorite to outclass the Welshmen.

Wales scored its two goals early in the first half but the English attack gained two goals to even the score just before the rest.

Megogo, $5.70, Takes $15,000 Potomac 'Cap

By Walter Haight

A Staff Correspondent

Laurel, Md., Sept. 16.—Christiana Stables' Megogo came from last position to score the easiest kind of a victory in the $15,000 added Potomac Handicap featuring the weekend program here. The son of Menow ridden by Apprentice Ken Scawthorn who was piloting his third winner of the day, came to the finish line under a strong grip and seven lengths ahead of the closest opposition.

Col. C. V. Whitney's Big Push was a surprising second in the field of 11 and Mrs. Floyd West's Comanche Peak was an equally surprising third in the test of a mile and a sixteenth.

Wins $12,275

Second in the rich Jersey Handicap at Garden State and winner of two races since that effort, Megogo was installed the favorite and paid a $5.70 mutuel while negotiating the distance in 1:49 3-5 over a track labeled good by the chart crew.

The victory, Megogo's fourth in 15 starts this year since he was sold by Hal Price Headley, was worth $12,275 and brought the 3-year-old's earnings for 1944 to $21,800. A crowd of 15,000 saw the feature and wagered $111,000 on the race.

Big Push saved ground at the clubhouse turn and set a steady pace. My All then forged to the front of Big Push with Comanche Peak third and Grant Rice fourth as the field went into the backstretch. Megogo at this stage was a definite last.

Smoke Puff Takes Fourth

Leaving the backstretch Big Push again took the lead with Comanche Peak moving up on her. At this stage, Megogo began to move on the outside and went past horses with a bold rush. It was all over but pushing the button to light his light in the winning slot.

The Archer entry of Smoke Puff and Soma Lassie were first and third in the fourth race but Smoke Puff had to survive a claim of foul to get the chief money. W. L. Brann's Declared finished in second position, was slightly bothered in the stretch by Smoke Puff and Jockey D. Dodson registered the objection. Some Lassie came from far back to take command and as Declared was moving to this filly, Smoke Puff came along on the outside and crowded Declared. The entry paid $9.20 and Smoke Puff, Apprentice Ken Scawthorn's second winner of the day, was clocked in 1:16 1-5 for the six furlongs over a track labeled good for the race.

Packers, Tigers Open Pro Season Today

Chicago, Sept. 16 (AP).—The National Football League, oblivious of "threats" to its long regime by a flock of chaps with fat wallets who are organizing rival leagues, opens it twenty-fifth campaign tomorrow when Green Bay's Packers and the Brooklyn Tigers, nee Dodgers, tangle at Milwaukee, Wis.

The league doesn't really start rolling until October 8 when all 10 members join the hunt for the title now held by Chicago's Luckmanless Bears, but the Milwaukee solo may shed considerable light on the favored Packers' chance of grabbing the championship.

Green Bay has divided two pre season exhibitions, losing to the Washington Redskins, 20-7, and trimming the Boston Yankees, 28-0, while Brooklyn, adopting the Bengal moniker to avoid any identity with "dem bums," has lost two of three non-league starts.

Packers Present Veteran Team

Despite the temporary absence of Don Hutson, phenomenal end who has been lured from retirement for the third straight season, the Packers will open league competition with a veteran array. Hutson, holder of countless league records, is hampered by an eye infection and probably will be used only to kick extra points and field goals.

Irv Comp takes over the important left half post formerly owned by Cecil Isbell, now Purdue's coach, and Tony Canadeo, who is in the armed forces. At quarterback, the Packers will start Larry Craig, Hutson's "muscle" for the last five seasons. Craig replaced Hutson on end defensively to relieve the slender Hutson of injury risks.

Lou Brock, veteran right halfback, and Fullback Ted Fritsch, who won his spurs last season, round out the Packer backfield. In the line will be such seasoned huskies as Babe Ray, 6 feet 7 in. tackle; Charlie Brock, one of the league's top centers; and Guards Pete Tinsley and Bill Kusisto.

Tigers' Backs Experienced

The Tigers will be able to match the Packers veteran for veteran in the backfield with Pug Manders at fullback; Cecil Johnson and Leo Stasica at halfbacks and Bill Brown at quarterback. The Brooklyn line, as usual, hinges around Bruiser Kinard, for several years an all-league tackle, but now playing end.

Within recent weeks at least two new procircuits, the All-America Football Conference and the United States Professional Football League, have announced plans for coast-to-coast operations in the near future.

Tomorrow's game at Milwaukee will provide the first official test for new league rules eliminating out-of-bounds kickoffs and permitting sideline coaching within 10 yards of the bench.

Dodgers, Braves Split Twin Bill

Boston, Sept. 16 (AP).—A pair of home runs by Charlie Workman and Elmer Nieman, Nieman's coming with two on in the sixth, accounted for all of Boston's runs as the Braves defeated Brooklyn, 4-2, in the nightcap of today's twin-bill, to gain an even split. The Dodgers won the opener, 5-4.

First Game

Brooklyn.	AB	H	O	A	Boston.	AB	H	O	A
Miksis,3b.	5	4	0	3	Wietelm'n,ss	3	0	4	3
Owen,c.	4	0	8	1	Macon,1b.	3	2	7	4
Aderholt,lf.	4	1	2	0	Holmes,cf.	4	1	1	0
Walker,rf.	4	3	1	0	Nieman,lf.	3	1	2	0
Durrett,cf.	3	1	2	1	Workm'n,rf.	3	0	3	0
Schultz,1b.	5	0	5	0	Hofferth,c.	3	0	5	0
Brown,ss.	4	2	5	0	Phillips,3b.	4	0	0	3
Basinski,2b.	3	0	4	0	Drews,2b	3	0	5	4
Gregg,p.	3	0	0	0	Andrews,p.	0	0	1	0
Herring,p.	0	0	0	0	Poland	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	11	27	5	Rich,p	0	0	0	0
					†Wright	1	0	0	0
					Totals	28	4	27	14

*Batted for Andrews in sixth.
†Batted for Rich in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—4

Runs—Owen, Aderholt, Walker, Brown, Basinski, Wietelmann, Macon, Holmes, Drews. Error—Wietelmann. Runs batted—Walker (3), Miksis, Holmes (3), Macon. Two-base hits—Miksis, Nieman. Home runs—Walker, Holmes. Sacrifices—Basinski, Herring, Wietelmann, Rich. Double plays—Owen to Basinski, Durrett to Brown, Drews to Wietelmann to Macon, Phillips to Drews to Macon. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Gregg, 5; Herring, 2; Andrews, 3; Rich, 2. Strikeouts—Gregg, 5; Herring, 1; Andrews, 3; Rich, 1. Hits—Gregg, 3 in 5⅓; Herring, 1 in 3⅓; Andrews, 8 in 6; Rich, 3 in 3. Winning pitcher—Herring. Losing pitcher—Rich. Umpires—Dunn, Stewart and Magerkurth. Time—2:01.

Second Game

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4—4

Zachary, Sunkel (8) and Andrews; Barrett and Flaud.

Bainbridge to Meet Maxwell Field

Bainbridge, Md., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Bainbridge Naval Training Center announced today that two games with the Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., football team had been signed for the Commodores on a home-and-home basis.

The Commodores will meet the Alabamans there October 28, and a return engagement is slated for Bainbridge, December 2.

Homers Help Cubs Defeat Cards, 9 to 5

Chicago, Sept. 16 (AP).—Bill Trotter, veteran St. Louis Browns and Washington right-hander, was greeted by a three-homer barrage as he made his National League debut with the St. Louis Cardinals today, and the blows gave the Chicago Cubs a 9-to-5 victory.

Rookie Frank Secory and Don Johnson hit homers in succession in the second inning and Secory followed with another with two on in the fourth.

Johnny Hopp and Danny Litwhiler homered for the Cards, the latter's thirteenth round-tripper kayoing Jim Lynn in the sixth. Paul Erickson finished.

Trotter reported to the Cardinals yesterday from their Rochester farm.

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A	Chicago.	AB	H	O	A
Garms,rf.	4	1	1	0	Hack,3b.	3	2	0	0
Hopp,cf.	4	2	4	0	Hughes,ss.	3	0	6	3
Sanders,1b.	5	1	8	0	Cav'retta,1b	5	2	8	1
W.Cooper,c	5	1	4	1	Nicholson,rf	4	0	2	0
Litwhiler,lf	4	3	1	0	Pafko,cf.	4	0	3	0
Marion,ss.	3	0	0	1	Secory,lf.	4	2	1	0
Antonelli,3b	4	1	3	2	Johnson,2b.	4	2	2	3
Verban,2b.	4	0	3	1	Williams,c.	4	2	5	0
Trotter,p.	1	0	0	2	Lynn,p.	3	1	0	1
*Bergamo.	1	0	0	0	Erickson,p.	1	0	0	1
Byerly,p.	0	0	0	0					
†Fallon.	0	0	0	0					
Schmidt,p.	0	0	0	0					
‡O'Dea.	1	0	0	0					
§Martin.	0	0	0	0					
Totals	36	10	24	7	Totals	35	11	27	8

*Batted for Trotter in fifth.
†Batted for Byerly in seventh.
‡Batted for Schmidt in ninth.
§Ran for O'Dea in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0—5
Chicago	0	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	x—9

Runs—Garms, Hopp (2), W. Cooper, Litwhiler, Hack, Hughes, Cavarretta (2), Nicholson, Secory (2), Johnson, Lynn. Errors—Marion, Verban, Pafko. Runs batted in—Hopp (2), W. Cooper, Litwhiler, Cavarretta (3), Secory (4), Johnson (2). Two-base hits—Litwhiler, Hack, Cavarretta. Home runs—Hopp, Litwhiler, Secory (2), Johnson. Stolen bases—Hopp, Williams. Sacrifices—Hughes, Pafko. Double play—Cavarretta to Hughes. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 9. Base on balls—Trotter, 4; Byrerly, 1; Lynn, 2; Erickson, 2. Strikeouts—Byerly, 1; Schmidt, 2; Lynn, 2; Erickson, 2. Hits—Trotter, 7 in 4; Byerly, 4 in 2; Schmidt, 0 in 2; Lynn, 4 in 5 (none out in 6th); Erickson, 6 in 4. Wild pitches—Byerly, Erickson. Winning pitcher—Lynn. Losing pitcher—Trotter. Umpires—Barr, Sears and Conlan. Time—2:14.

Phils Twice Beat Giants, 5-2, 2-1

Philadelphia, Sept. 16 (AP).—A single by former Giant Glenn Stewart with the bases full in the tenth inning, gave the Philadelphia Phillies a 2-1 nightcap win and a sweep of the double header from the New York Giants today. The Phillies also won the opener, 5-2.

First Game

New York.	AB	H	O	A	Ph'delphia.	AB	H	O	A
Rucker,cf.	5	1	2	0	Mullen,2b	5	1	2	3
Hausm'n,2b	4	1	2	6	E.Adams,cf.	4	3	3	0
Ott,rf.	4	0	0	0	Lupien,1b	5	2	9	1
Medwick,lf.	4	2	2	0	Northey,rf.	5	2	5	0
W'traub,1b	4	2	12	2	Wasdell,lf.	4	1	2	0
†Luby	0	0	0	0	Peacock,c.	3	0	3	1
Lombardi,c.	4	0	1	0	Stewart,3b.	3	2	1	1
†Filipowicz.	0	0	0	0	Hamner,ss.	4	1	1	3
Mancuso,c.	1	0	1	0	Barrett,p.	1	0	1	2
Kerr,ss.	4	1	3	3					
Reyes,3b.	4	1	1	0					
Allen,p.	2	0	0	1					
*Gardella.	1	0	0	0					
Hansen,p.	1	0	0	1					
‡Sloan.	1	0	0	0					
†Treadway	0	0	0	0					
A.Adams,p.	0	0	0	0					
Totals	38	8	24	13	Totals	34	12	27	11

*Batted for Allen in sixth.
†Ran for Lombardi in eighth.
‡Batted for Hansen in eighth.
§Ran for Sloan in eighth.
¶Ran for Weintraub in ninth.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	x—5

Runs—Rucker, Weintraub, E. Adams (2), Northey, Wasdell, Hamner. Errors—Ott, Kerr, Mullen (2), Stewart, Hamner. Runs batted in—E. Adams, Stewart (2), Northey, Lupien, Reyes, Weintraub. Two-base hits—Weintraub, E. Adams, Northey. Three-base hit—Lupien. Sacrifice—Barrett. Double play—Hausmann to Kerr to Weintraub. Left on bases—New York, 14; Philadelphia, 11. Base on balls—Allen, 2; Hansen, 1 in 2; Adams, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Allen (Barrett). Losing pitcher—Allen. Umpires—Reardon, Goetz and Jorda. Time—2:13.

Night Shadow Cops Hawthorne 'Cap

Chicago, Sept. 16. (AP).—Night Shadow, owned by Mrs. Robert McGarvey, Chicago, won the $13,300 Hawthorne Autumn Handicap today, defeating the favored Equifox by half a length, with Doggone third in a field of 12. The time for the mile and a sixteenth was 1:45 3/5. Night Shadow paid $11.80.

Bobo Holds Champs to Six Safeties

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—The American League pennant race went into a three-way tie for first place, the first time this year, as Bobo Newsom and the Philadelphia Athletics administered a 6-3 licking to the New York Yankees.

With Detroit idle, the St. Louis Browns can regain undisputed possession of the top rung with a triumph over the Chicago White Sox tonight.

Newsom held the Yankees to six hits, giving up only one run, a homer by Frank Crosetti, until the ninth, when Nick Etten hit his twentieth homer of the season after Johnny Lindell had singled. It was Bobo's first victory over the Yankees, who had previously beaten him five straight.

Irv Hall, Ford Garrison and Edgar Busch were among the Mackmen who helped Newsom get his revenge against the Yanks. Hall had a perfect day, two singles, three walks, two runs scored and two runs drove in. Garrison contributed a couple of doubles, and Busch, two singles.

A pair of errors by Bud Metheny helped the visitors in the early scoring, his two-base wild throw gave the A's a run in the first inning, and his fumble of Hal Epps' single accounted for one of the A's three runs in the third.

Philadelphia got another in the fourth off starter Floyd Bevens who was lifted in favor of Atley Donald in the fifth. Jim Turner finished for the Yanks, giving up the last run in the ninth. It was Newsom's 13th win against as many defeats and the defeat was Bevens' first against two victories.

Ph'delphia.	AB	H	O	A	New York.	AB	H	O	A
Hall,2b.	2	2	2	3	St'nweiss,2b	4	1	5	3
Garrison,lf.	3	2	0	0	Metheny,rf.	4	1	2	0
Epps,cf.	3	1	2	0	Derry,lf.	3	0	0	0
Hayes,c.	2	0	8	1	Lindell,cf.	4	1	1	0
Siebert,rf.	3	0	5	0	Etten,1b.	4	1	12	5
Rosenthal,rf	0	0	0	0	Crosetti,ss.	4	1	4	2
McGhee,1b.	4	1	8	0	Grimes,3b.	3	1	0	4
Kell,3b.	3	0	0	1	Garbark,c.	3	0	3	1
Busch,ss.	3	2	2	3	Bevens,p.	1	0	0	2
Newsom,p.	2	0	0	1	Donald,p.	1	0	0	0
					*Wyatt	1	0	0	0
Totals	25	8	27	9	Turner,p.	0	0	0	1
					Totals	32	6	27	18

*Batted for Donald in eighth.

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Best Effort Aqueduct Victor

13-to-1 Shot Comes From Rear to Win

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—What appeared to be a two-horse battle for juvenile turf honors took another turn today with the announcement that John Marsch's unbeaten Free For All would be retired for the season, and the unexpected triumph of Claud C. Tanner's Best Effort in the $25,000 Cowdin Stakes at Aqueduct.

After watching his highly regarded Errard finish third behind Best Effort and War Jeep from Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham's Maine Chance Farm in the Cowdin, Marsch said that Free For All would not face the barrier again as a two-year-old because of bad front angles.

Captured 5 Straight

Winner of five straight races and $109,575 to rank with Walter M. Jefford's Pavot as the only undefeated two-year-olds of the year, Free For All came out of the recent Washington Park Futurity with his already sore ankles bothering him more than ever.

Nevertheless, he was shipped to New York with the September 30 Belmont Futurity and a meeting with Pavot as his objective.

Pavot has seven straight and $125,150. When the son of Questionnaire failed to show improvement Trainer Burley Parke and Marsch decided to send him back to Tom Piatt's Kentucky farm. There he will be fired and pointed for the 1945 Kentucky Derby.

Errard Finishes Third

Marsch had expected much of Errard in the 6½ furlongs of the Cowdin. He had beaten Best Effort three times at Chicago and been out of the money only once in eight starts. But after fighting War Jeep for the early lead today, the son of Challenger II weakened as the New Orleans-owned Best Effort came from third place to score by one and one-half lengths in 1:18.3. War Jeep was another three lengths in front of Errard. Neither Best Effort nor War Jeep is eligible for the Belmont Futurity.

In picking up the purse of $20,650, Best Effort paid his scattered backers in the crowd of 29,806 the long odds of 13 to 1. Ted Atkinson, the country's leading jockey, was in the saddle for his fifth straight victory in two days and his 200th triumph of the year.

Orioles, Bisons Try Again Today

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).—Two leading International League pitchers, Red Embree of Baltimore and Joe Orrell of Buffalo, were slated to square away tomorrow when the Orioles and Bisons tangle in the first game of their much-postponed playoff for the Governor's Cup.

Embree, with 19 victories against 11 losses, is the league strikeout king, with 225 in 226 innings. He came to Baltimore after a month of the season had gone by, but led the loop in total victories. Orrell had the best loop percentage, with eight wins against one defeat.

A crowd o fbetween 15,000 to 20,000 fans was expected to witness the opener of the best four-out-of-seven series, which was postponed from Tuesday night because of persistent rains. A single game will be played Monday night, after which the teams move on to Buffalo.

Aqueduct

1—5½ f.: $3000; 2-year-olds.
Silver Smoke, 113 (Atkinson) 4.60 2.90 2.30
Winning Bid, 113 (Woolf) 3.50 2.70
Sicily, 108 (Lindberg) 3.20
Come East, Melody Lass, Scontown Gal, Turbulence also ran. Time, 1:06⅘.

2—5½ f.: $2000; 2-year-olds.
Jean Sickle, 108 (Atkinson) 18.40 7.10 4.90
Ariel Display, 113 (Meade) 4.20 3.70
Miss Zibby, 108 (Snider) 8.50
Pinup Girl, Hemisphere, Savant d'Or, Miss Palooka also ran. Time, 1:06⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $58.60.

3—1⅛ (hurdles): $2500; 3-year-olds up.
†Alison Sunshine, 146 (J'sings) 13.00 4.60 2.60
Abidale, 140 (Owens) 4.80 2.80
Sander, 146 (Brown) 2.50
High Tint, Thebes, †War Joy also ran. Time, 2:56⅘.
†W. L. Straus-W. S. Sprague entry.

4—6½ f.: $25,000 added: 2-year-olds.
Best Effort, 126 (Atkinson) 28.00 10.40 4.90
War Jeep, 120 (Snider) 9.50 4.60
Errard, 120 (Grohe) 2.90
Piebeite, Sun Herod, †First Stage, Fighting Don, †Stage Fire, Paper Mill, Alexia also ran. Time, 1:18⅘.
†M. Howard entry.

5—1⅛ f.: $4000 added: 3-year-olds up.
Profile, 110 (Atkinson) ..... 8.50 3.70 out
Sir Alfred, 110 (Longden) ..... 2.80 out
†Swoon Bread, 110 (Permane) ..... out
Farsight, †War Master also ran. Time, 2:48⅘.
†W. H. Pond entry.

6—1⅛ f.: $25,000 added: 3-year-olds up.
Dentia's First, 112 (Atkinson) 15.00 5.40 2.30
Whirlabout, 124 (Lindberg) 3.40 2.30
Moon Maiden, 114 (Wright) 3.90
Good Morning, Canina, †Thread o' Gold, †Vienna also ran. Time, 1:51⅘.
†Belair Stud entry.

7—1⅛ f.: $3000 added: 3-year-olds up.
All Bright, 110 (Meade) 11.10 4.40 3.40
K Derbe, 122 (Steffen) 3.40 2.50
Miracle Kin, 115 (Snider) 3.60
Yukon Old Grad, Gold Flare also ran. Time, 1:24⅘.

8—1⅛ f.: $3500: 3-year-olds.
Alorare, 116 (Permane) 5.30 3.20 2.60
War Gallant, Modest One, Change Here also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

Hawthorne

1—6½ f.: $1500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Alan F., 110 (Nichols) 22.20 6.00 4.60
Doubt Not, 118 (Smith) 2.80 2.60
Rusty Gold, 118 (Carr) 5.30
Miss Yullahanna, Create, Black Fire, Wave Cap, Lupis also ran. Time, 1:22½.

2—5½ f.: $1500; 2-yr.-old maidens; allowances.
Flying Colors, 118 (Smith) 3.90 2.90 2.40
Century, 115 (Bedlow) 5.90 4.00
Star Glint, 118 (Bates 5.40
Victory Lad, Why So, Old Lover, Trademark, Bleecher, Looks Easy, Flag Shifter, F. S. Mumms, What Night also ran. Time, 1:15⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $50.00

3—6½ f.: $1800; allowances; 3-yr.-olds up.
Liberty Fan, 120 (Skoronski) 4.20 2.80 2.20
Topsard, 117 (Ballby 4.00 3.00
King Epithet, 123 (Carr) 3.20
Vimum, Ibex, Sandstorm, Mozart also ran. Time, 1:20⅘.

4—¾: $1800; allowances; 3-yr.-olds.
Valdina Maiden, 118 (Sk'ski) 7.60 4.20 3.00
Four Deep, 109 (Bodieu) 8.40 5.80
Didsred, 113 (Campbell) 2.40
Last Step, Mr. Rabbit, Lady Eli, Miss Fluff, †Black Shot, Don Miller, Likeable also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.
†M. Lowenstein entry.

5—5½ f.: $1900: 3-year-olds up.
Rain Tie, 112 (Fischer) 8.40 4.00 2.60
Mercury, 112 (Nichols) 7.60 3.20
Hurt Him Bird, 115 (Martin) 2.40
Stitch Again, Brown Mate, Omassari, Daying also ran. Time, 1:20⅘.

6—1⅛ f.: $10,000 added: 3-year-olds up.
Night Shadow, 110 (Skoronski) 11.80 4.60 3.00
†Equifox, 122 (Bedlow) 3.00 2.40
Bergone, 105 (Bailey) 5.00
Happy Issac, Valdina Fox, Take Wing, Bolventura, Signals Ebbs, †Daily Trouble, Son Of Peace, Traffic Court and Harriet Sue also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.
†Straus and Wells entry.

7—¾: $2000: Elgin Coun. Club.. 3-yr.-olds.
Challenge Me, 129 (Sk'ski) 7.80 4.00 3.40
Civil Liberty, 106 (Martin) 6.20 3.60
Santa Claus, 111 (Brooks) 6.20
Holdall, Captain Eddie, Zacapet, Bell Song, Good Bid, Merry March also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

Cavaliers to Be Inexperienced But Fast, Says Coach Murray

Associated Press Photo

Allen Clat, 165-pound Norfolk youth who played end for Maury High and for the V. M. I. freshmen before transferring to Virginia for the V-12 program, is being groomed by Coach Frank Murray for the important quarterback assignment in the Cavaliers' T-formation on the gridiron this fall.

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—The University of Virginia will have a light and comparatively inexperienced football team this season but the veteran Frank Murray believes it will be the fastest he has had since taking over the coaching reins her eight years ago.

"We'll need speed in order to get by this fall," Murray said, and barring injuries to key men, he will have plenty of it. The Cavaliers will attack again from the T-formation and Murray has worked out some original variations to take advantage of the speed and to offset the lack of power.

The Cavaliers have only five "V" men back in uniform. They are Lucien Burnett, Bronxville, N. Y., triple-threat left-hander; Bruce Wood, Hampton, Va., guard; Rufus Roberts, Culpeper, Va., tackle; big Ward Speer, Elkton, Md., who has been shifted from tackle to end, and Allen Clay, Norfolk, Va., quarterback.

Two Over 200 Pounds

Speer, former Mercersburg Academy star, and Joe Kirkland, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., are the only Virginia candidates topping the 200-pound mark.

Murray's no. 1 backfield includes Burnett, Ellis, John Duda, Scarbro, W. Va., who played at Virginia Tech two years ago, and Dick Davis, Severn School athlete from Chevy Chase, Md. The second quartet is just as fast, Murray thinks. It has Joe McCary of Princeton, W. Va.'s undefeated High School eleven, in the quarterback spot of the "T"; Henry Walker, Griffin, Ga., Navy transfer from South Carolina, in the passing-punting role, and Frank Goodman, Louisville, Ky., Bill Hickman, Baltimore, Md., and Jim Fahey, Washington, D. C., alternating in the other two berths. Hickman played for Maryland last fall.

Paired with Speer on the ends will be Bob Shay, 1943 reserve, or Ray Brown, Memphis High School star. Other likely-looking prospects are Brian Bell of Washington's Western High, and Bill Hodge and Dick Hall of Episcopal High, Alexandria.

Working with Roberts at tackle will be Kirkland and Bill Parrish, Richmond, Va., who prepped at St. Christopher's and has been discharged from the Marine Corps. John Meador, Victoria, Va., 135-pound halfback who played for William and Mary's undefeated 1942 frosh team, will play opposite Wood at guard. The fastest guard candidate, Alex Slavinske, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is out with a leg infection.

The center spot, a vital one in the T-formation, is giving Murray concern. No experienced men are available and Duck Palmer, a frosh reserve in 1942, is being groomed for the place.

The schedule:

September 23, Hampden-Sydney; September 30, North Carolina State at Norfolk; October 7, West Virginia at Charleston; October 14, N. C. Navy Preflight; October 28, V. M. I. at Lynchburg; November 4, Maryland at Washington (night); November 11, Richmond at Richmond; November 28, Yale at New Haven; December 2, North Carolina at Norfolk.

High Students Coach

Nampa, Idaho, Sept. 16 (AP).—A shortage of faculty coaches for Nampa's four grade school football squads has resulted in the assignment of eight high school students. They get daily instruction themselves and pass on what they have learned to the graders.

Ghecas Made Quarterback At Camp Lee

Camp Lee, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Lou Ghecas, former Georgetown University and Philadelphia Eagles back, will be quarterback for the Camp Lee Travellers when they open their season against the Bainbridge (Md.) Commodores on September 30 at the Navy Base.

Checas will direct the Quartermasters from the T formation, which the team will use this season. Coach Ray Bedard, former Providence College coach, feel Lou's broad college and pro experience with the formation will aid the squad considerably, and he is expected to be the main threat of the Virginians.

Besides Checas, the tentative backfield calls for Clayt Kowalk and Joe Watt as halfbacks and Bill Beardsley at fullback. Kowalk and Beardsley played at Michigan State while Watt is a former Syracuse athlete. Jack Green, kicking specialist from S. M. U., may be used at halfback.

On the line, Bedard and his assistant, Lieut. Ernie Gunderson, former South Dakota coach, have several former college stars who may surprise the powerful Commodores. Lieut. Johnny Gresham, who starred at Alabama, and Bill Burda, Notre Dame, are likely end starters, while Lieut. Cedric Woodward, Southern California, will hold down one of the tackle positions.

Brewers Bow In National Finals, 6 to 4

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).—Player-Manager Milton (Lefty) Blades rapped a double in the ninth inning today to cap a four-run rally as the Cummins Construction downed the Heurich Brewers of Washington 6 to 4, to capture the All-American amateur baseball association's title.

Marty Schultz and Sheriff Fowble tallied on their manager's double off the slants of Lefty McIntyre. Lefty had relieved Tex Williams, who had hurled a fine game until the ninth. Stumpy Karl had opened the inning with a double, Pitcher Bob Peterson singled and went to second on Eddie O'Brien's sacrifice. Karl held third.

Schulz reached first on a safe bunt and bases were loaded. Fowble singled to right-center and two runs came wrapping up the championship contest. Williams left the game and McIntyre came in to be greeted by Blades' blow.

Glenn L. Martin presented the Clark Griffith trophy to Blades and it will be permanently held by the Cummins outfit. Before the game Martin announced that future tournaments of the AAABA would have two divisions—one unlimited, as it was this year, and one for 'teen age teams under 18.

Ten Lettermen Report With Winchester

Winchester, Va., Sept. 16.—Ten lettermen, including four regulars from last year's team, are among the 57 candidates working out daily in the Handley Bowl for a starting berth on the 1944 edition of the Winchester High School eleven.

With most of his backfield lost to the Armed Forces, including "Hink" Lewis, rugged speedster whose aerials sparked the Judges' 1943 offensive, Coach Otis "Snag" Sargent is singing the blues.

Clarence Hoover, a tackle last year, but one of the heaviest and fastest men on the current squad, has been moved to fullback. He will work with Donald Cochran, sole survivor of last year's backfield, Wilbur Dye and Alton Powell. In practice sessions, Cochran has been calling signals with Dyke and Powell in the half slots.

The forward wall is shaping up with Lee Winkfield, center; Lackey Semples and Richard Owen, guards; Richard Huff and Frank Taylor, tackles. Bruce Lovett, Jimmy Taylor, John Spaid and Roland Nelson are battling on equal terms for Sargent's nod to start at the ends.

The judges, who will field another light team this year, are slated to open here on September 29 against Berkeley Springs the only team they succeeded in beating in 1943.

After the Indians they will meet on successive weekends, Warren County High School, Waynesboro, Harrisonburg, Warren County High School; Hagerstown, Fairfax, Romney and Martinsburg. The games with the Front Royal school are on a home-and-home basis. Only other game played away will be against Hagerstown.

George Weldon, a former Oregon State end is assisting Sargent with the coaching chores.

Nats, 5; Bosox, 2

(Reprinted from yesterday's late editions)

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Finney, lb.	5	0	1	13	0	0
Metkovich, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Tabor, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Newsome, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	0
Pesky, ss.	3	0	0	2	4	0
Conroy, c.	3	0	1	4	7	0
Driesewerd, p.	2	0	1	0	1	1
Barrett, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Cremin e.	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Partee	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	7	24	15	1

*Batted for Driesewerd in seventh.
†Batted for Barrett in ninth.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Case, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Myatt, ss.	4	2	3	2	2	0
Kuhel, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	0
Spence, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Vaughn, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	1
Ortiz, rf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Torres, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Guerra, c.	3	1	1	4	0	0
Haefner, p.	2	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	32	5	11	27	10	1

BOSTON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
WASHINGTON	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in—Spence (2), Vaughn, Driesewerd, Case, Conroy. Two-base hits—Ortiz, Tabor, Conroy, Stolen base—Myatt. Sacrifice—Haefner. Double play—Lake to Newsome to Finney. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Washington, 5. Base on balls—Haefner, 2; Barrett, 1. Strikeouts—Driesewerd, 1; Haefner, 2; Barrett, 1. Hits—Driesewerd, 8 in 6; Barrett, 3 in 3. Losing pitcher—Driesewerd. Umpires—Grieve, Wenfer and Rommel. Time—1:41.

On The Line

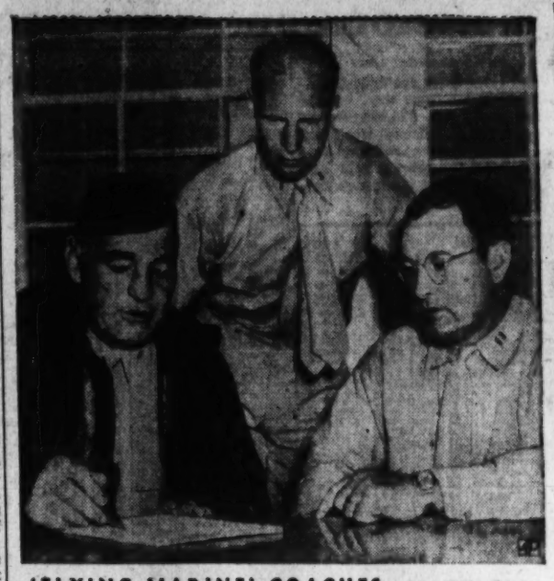
From Page 6.

is one of few big league managers who never played a day in the big leagues. He is, of course, the only manager ever to win pennants in both major leagues, after winning two of them for Louisville. The one coming up will make his eleventh pennant, nine of them with the Yankees.

Closest Joe ever got to the big show was in 1913 when the Federal League Brooklyn team signed him. They put his name on their roster but Joe showed up the next year at Buffalo instead, because the Feds were beginning to fold in their bold million-dollar attempt to create a third major league. Joe played 15 years in the minors, at Wilmington and Franklin in the Tri-State, Toledo in the American Association, Indianapolis in the same league, Wilkes-Barre in the old New York State League, Buffalo in the International, and Louisville in the American Association. He began in 1907 and finished in 1921 as playing-manager of the Colonels. He played second base most of his playing life.

Later guardian of some of the greatest sluggers in baseball history—Ruth, Gehrig, Hack Wilson, DiMag, etc.—Joe's greatest home-run output for one season was six, with Wilkes-Barre in 1913. His top batting average for a full season was .276 with Louisville in 1917.

But as a manager he'll bze remembered with those two other Mc's—Graw and Gillicuddy.



'FLYING MARINE' COACHES—Lt. Col. Dick Hanley (left), former head football coach at Northwestern, now director of combat conditioning at El Toro, Marine Corps air station, Santa Ana, Calif., has two able assistants in Lt. Cliff Battles (center), famous backfield star, and Capt. Jim Tuttle, El Toro athletic director formerly with the New York Giants.

Weighing In . . .

With Walter Haight

Like a farmer welcoming a downpour ending a drought, Chalky Wright and his manager, Eddie Walker, were thankful for the storm of last week that gave them a chance to run out on Jackie Wilson. They were eager to meet Wilson before they came here and found the little Pittsburgh fellow in the best condition of his life and rarin' to separate Wright from that Willie Pep battle.

HAIGHT

Jack Laken, pilot of Wilson, did the best thing possible for Promoter Joe Turner and told him to get somebody for his boy, Turner went all out and obtained Cleo Shans, the Los Angeles dynamo. This choice wasn't exactly to Laken's liking, but he agreed to the bout.

Now we have Wilson, a legitimate featherweight, risking prestige, if not bodily harm, against Shans, a lightweight. Were Shans a cutie fighter with a powder puff punch, it wouldn't be so bad but Cleo, despite that name, has plenty of power in his gloves and, furthermore is the Armstrong type of never giving a foe rest.

Shans is not unknown here and he has whipped a string of good ones. He pounded Leew Hanbury for a fare-the-well and did the same to Victor Creelman, Jackie Callura and Harry Jeffra. He is a savage fighter even at the 133 pounds he has promised to make for the Wilson fight.

As far as Wilson is concerned he has little to gain in this battle. He doesn't expect to be a lightweight. He has a lot to lose, however, a defeat would dull his chance of getting to Pep whom he believes will take care of Wright.

It all adds up to a night of action Tuesday at Griffith Stadium. The supporting cards of local fights have shown much improvement of late and Gabe Menedez has arranged wha tappears to be a solid set of prelims so lets get out early.

Between Rounds—I'm told that Aaron Perry, now in the Army, must have an operation on his nose, to eliminate growths in the passages. This condition, probably the result of a ring blow, interferes with his breathing and is said to be leading to sinus trouble. My informant wasn't using this as an alibi for Perry's showings in his lat fights. However, this could account for Aaron's tiring. Speaking of condition, I heard some remarks when Tommy Mollis fought and won here last that the Baltimore oldtimer didn't look as sharp as when he previously showed here. The fact is that Mollis took the bout as a substitute and Manager Nate Phillips didn't locate him until 5 p. m. after Tommy had put in a day's work. By the way, I'm told that Mollis has never lost a bout as a substitute but I believe he didn't earn more than a draw that night. Joe Orsini, former fighter and later Pittsburgh boxing coach wso is now in the service, was a visitor. He likes Bee Bee Wright and says the colored boy used to carry his fight gear. That amateur fight show coming up looks like a honey. Remember Charlie Short, the fine referee out of Baltimore who worked fights around here during the bootleg days? He came up to the press box at Laurel last week. He is now a colonel in the Army with more that two years service down South Pacific way. Short, who also has a son overseas in the Army, appears as fit as when he supervised the ring doings for Promoters Patsy Donovan, Frankie Mann and Heinie Miller years ago.

Laurel Racing Charts

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1944—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK SLOW.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1500. For 3-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Off 4:47½. Winner, Mrs. Phillip Bieber. Value, $975. Time, 1:17⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
RITA JANE	(Brown)	111½	8	2	1²	1²	1²	1²	1²	$23.40
TWINK SHOT	(Wahler)	116	7	10	9¹	5½	5½	2nk	2nk	3.80
GOT THERE	(Scocca)	110	9	11	11⁵	7½	5¹½	3¹½	3¹½	9.85
RAMPAGE	(Snellings)	111	12	8	6¹	4½	4nk	4nk	4nk	1.50
UNITRAN	(Young)	113	10	9	7½	8¹	7nk	6nk	5nk	13.05
SPANISH UHL	(Leggett)	114	5	7	5¹	3nk	2nk	6nk	6nk	7.15
STOLEN KISS	(Bowers)	108	4	9	10³	9nk	8²	7¹	7¹	6.80
OUR DAMSEL	(Schmidl)	113	11	1	2¹	2²	3½	8²	8²	123.40
MEND	(Kirkland)	110	3	4	4¹½	6¹	9¹	9nk	9nk	116.45
PENTAGON LADY	(C.Kirk)	112	2	12	12	12	11²	10²	10²	95.50
ETHEL BIRD	(Hamilton)	105	6	3	3²	10⁴	10³	11²	11²	93.95
HIGH NORTH	(McCoy)	110	1	5	3¹	11⁴	12	12	12	37.25

RITA JANE, $48.80, $19.60, $11.30; TWINK SHOT, $5.20, $4.60; GOT THERE, $6.70.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $1500. For 2-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Off 2:16½. Winner, J. W. Heinicke. Value, $975. Time, 1:17⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FIVE-THIRTY	(Scawthorn)	109	2	2	1²	1¹½	1²	1²	$2.20
VICTORY MAID	(Rost)	110	7	6	3¹½	2¹	2²	2²	4.20
GREAT DIVIDE	(C.Kirk)	117	4	3	5¹½	3¹½	3²	3²	4.70
CARO [illegible]	(Schmidl)	111	12	11	11²	8¹½	7²	4¹½	86.20
TOIL AWAY	(Young)	110	5	9	4¹	4¹½	4²	5¹²	22.30
[illegible]	(Scott)	108	9	10	9¹	9¹	9²	6¹	13.25
HIGH MASTER	(McCoy)	111	1	4	6½	5¹	5²	7¹½	10.45
BUZNCUZN	(Gonzales)	111	10	12	12	10½	8nk	8¹	16.75
PROP MAN	(Dodson)	113	11	1	2½	7½	10½	9¹	7.40
MID KNIGHT	(Arduino)	108	3	7	8¹	11²	11²	10²	91.35
MORGILE LAD	(Breen)	113	9	9	9nk	9¹	9¹	11²	8.85
KENMAR	(Basile)	111	5	10	10½	12	12	12	157.25

FIVE-THIRTY, $6.40, $3.60, $2.90; VICTORY MAID, $4.70, $3.40; GREAT DIVIDE, $3.70.

DAILY DOUBLE—RITA JANE AND FIVE-THIRTY—PAID $218.

THIRD RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. O.f 2:51. Winner, Rock Hill Farm. Value, $1300. Time, 1:10½.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WAR STRATEGY	(Riegel)	115	6	6	4½	1²	1²	1²	$0.95
BYRNE'S BABY	(Gonzales)	115	5	4	5¹	3½	2²	2¹½	14.50
BRIDES BISCUIT	(Scawthorn)	110	9	1	1½	2²	3²	3²	3.60
FINE LAKE	(McCoy)	112	4	9	7nk	7¹	6²	4½	78.20
KHARESSA	(Dodson)	115	3	5	6²	5²	4½	5¹	9.65
WAR HYSTERIA	(Young)	112	8	2	3²	4¹	5½	6¹	24.70
WAR BIRD	(Snellings)	107	2	8	8²	6nk	7¹	7¹	50.05
CRAWFISH	(Kirkland)	115	1	7	9	9	8²	8²	5.70
CONSTANCE V.	(Rudert)	107	7	3	2nk	8¹	9	9	87.85

WAR STRATEGY, $3.90, $3.00, $2.20; BYRNE'S BABY, $7.50, $4.30; BRIDES BISCUIT, $2.70.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:18½. Winner, J. S. Archer. Value, $1625. Time, 1:16⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SMOKE PUFF	(Scawthorn)	113	11	10	9¹	4²	2½	1¹½	†$3.60
DECLARED	(Dodson)	113	7	5	4¹	3¹½	1²	2¹	1.90
SOMA LASSIE	(Young)	110	12	9	7²	2¹	1nk	3²	†
REFRESH	(Bowers)	108	8	7	2nk	1¹	4½	4nk	37.25
MISS BUCKLE	(Kirkland)	115	2	6	6¹	6¹	5½	5²	4.40
CARATONOA	(Scocca)	110	3	3	3nk	6²	6¹	6²	37.10
QARAND	(McCoy)	113	10	11	10¹	8½	8²	7²	499.60
BOW WAVE	(Snellings)	113	1	4	1½	7¹	7¹	8²	7.05
MOYAGKUN	(C.Kirk)	113	9	1	8nk	9¹	9¹	9²	7.50
OPALOOKA	(Schmidl)	111	5	8	11½	12	11²	10²	15.65
LOST STREAM	(Basile)	110	6	12	12	10²	10²	11¹²	369.00
LED ASTRAY	(Rost)	113	4	2	5¹½	11²	12	12	90.50

†Archer entry.
SMOKE PUFF, $9.20, $3.60, $4.20; DECLARED, $3.40, $2.40; SOMA LASS, $4.20.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:47½. Winner, C. T. Chenery. Value, $1625. Time, 1:15⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HORNBEAM	(Dodson)	118	4	3	2¹½	1nk	1nk	1¹	1¹	$1.20
WISE ADVICE	(Bowers)	113	3	1	1¹	2¹	2nk	2nk	2²	2.10
OVERLIN	(J.C.Gilbert)	110	1	4	3nk	3nk	3²	3²	3²	2.30
BOY LARKMEAD	(Buxton)	110	5	2	4²	4²	4²	4²	4²	38.65
BELL SOMA	(Scocca)	112	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	48.00

HORNBEAM, $4.40, $2.50, $2.10; WISE ADVICE, $2.60, $2.10; OVERLIN, $2.10.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $15,000 added. For 3-year-olds. The Potomac Handicap. Start good. Off 4:17. Winner, Christiana Stables. Net value, $12,275. Time, 1:49⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MEGOGO	(Scawthorn)	109	9	11	11¹	10½	4nk	1¹	$1.85
BIG PUSH	(Kirkland)	106	1	2	1¹	2¹	1½	2¹½	34.60
COMANCHE PEAK	(C.Kirk)	111	6	3	5¹	3nk	2¹	4¹½	20.65
FLICKY RAIDER	(Breen)	110½	8	10	10²	11	5½	5²	18.90
MOUSE HOLE	(Wahler)	110	5	4	6½	6½	6½	3nk	19.55
ARIEL FLIGHT	(Dodson)	110½	10	7	9¹	9¹	10²	9²	6nk	11.25
TEX MARTIN	(Strange)	112	7	8	8¹	7nk	8½	7nk	7¹	3.45
DIRECTOR J. K.	(Rost)	112	11	6	7nk	8¹	9nk	8½	8²	9.35
GRANT RICE	(Wall)	112	3	1	3nk	4½	3¹	6nk	9²	5.30
MY ALL	(Rudert)	107½	2	9	2nk	1¹	7¹	10²	10²	77.75
EASY CHANCE	(McCoy)	105	4	5	4¹½	5¹	11	11	11	34.40

MEGOGO, $5.70, $3.90, $3.20; BIG PUSH, $21.90, $20.30; COMANCHE PEAK, $15.20.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 4:46. Winner, Col. C. V. Whitney. Value, $1625. Time, 1:45⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LEGEND BEARER	(Kirkland)	113	2	10	9nk	8nk	4²	1nk	1¹	$4.45
LEGATION	(Scocca)	115	8	3	9²	6¹	1²	2²	2²	7.15
WESLEY A.	(Bowers)	110	3	1	4²	3¹	2nk	3²	3nk	32.75
DUDIE	(Rost)	118	9	4	1¹½	1¹	3nk	4¹	4nk	†4.80
GONDALINA	(Snellings)	107	7	6	6¹½	7nk	7¹	6²	5²	2.70
BRIGHT ARGOSY	(Young)	113	4	8	8¹½	9²	6¹	5nk	6¹	3.30
MERRY ANGEL	(McCoy)	105	10	7	7½	5²	8¹	8²	7²	56.35
CUSHLAMACHREE	(C.Kirk)	112	6	2	3½	2nk	5½	7½	8²	11.90
SATIN NOSE	(Dodson)	112	5	9	10	10	10	9²	9²	64.95
ROCKET GAL	(Coyle)	112	1	5	2¹½	4¹½	9²	10	10	†

†G. T. Strother entry.
LEGEND BEARER, $10.90, $6.80, $4.50; LEGATION, $8.50, $5.60; WESLEY A., $11.50.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:16. Winner, Mrs. L. M. Hanson. Value, $975. Time, 1:52.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LEE'S JIMMIE	(McCoy)	118	* 9	3	1½	1²	1²	1²	1²	$5.80
MISRULE	(Young)	118	10	5	7½	3nk	2¹	2²	2²	42.50
JUSTICE NAP	(Breen)	118	5	8	9½	7nk	3¹	3¹	3¹	1.80
LADY DIVINE	(Wright)	115	2	10	10	9¹	5²	4²	4²	†20.65
EXPLORATION	(Scawthorn)	113	3	4	5¹	6½	4½	5²	5²	13.00
LANCEROW	(Knapp)	115	4	9	8½	10	8²	7¹	6½	1.95
TIME FLAT	(Arduini)	113	8	8	6nk	8¹	7½	6¹	7²	36.55
DO ORLAN	(Schmidl)	118	6	2	3²	2¹	6²	8²	8²	9.95
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July Mortgage Loans Show 2% Decline

After moving steadily upward in the first half of 1944, nonfarm mortgage financing during July receded 2 per cent from the June figure to a total of $411,000,000, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration reported yesterday. However, this is about 17 per cent higher than in July of 1942 and 1943.

Changes in mortgages recorded during the month, as compared with June, ranged from a rise of 11 per cent for insurance companies to a decrease of 10 per cent for the "miscellaneous" group of lenders. Although the total for savings and loan associations declined by 5 per cent, such home financing institutions maintained their leadership with 34 per cent of all recording for July, the FHLB survey showed.

During the first seven months of 1944 some 814,000 mortgages were recorded to a total of almost $2,600,000,000. This is an increase over last year of 18 per cent in number and 26 per cent in dollar amount. Although the dollar amount of recordings during the seven months is practically equal to the same months in 1941—a peak year in mortgage financing activity—the number of mortgages declined substantially, due to an 11 per cent rise in the average size mortgage over the three years.

Most of the current lending volume represents the financing of existing houses, because of the limitation of new construction to housing for war workers.

Dairy Industry's Equipment Needs Put at 360 Million

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—Milk and dairy products companies will need 360 million dollars worth of new equipment in the first two years of postwar operations, the Milk Industry Foundation estimated today.

The foundation, an organization representing milk handling companies from much of the Nation's dairy regions, said its estimate did not include dairy farm equipment. In this field, it said, demand for milking machines alone should approach 32 million dollars in the first two postwar years.

United States milk production has been at the rate of better than 56 billion quarts a year since 1942, when a record of 56.5 billion quarts was reached. Handling such quantities has meant hard usage for dairy and milk products facilities, it was pointed out.

Soviet Will Invite U. S. Exhibits at Fair

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—Leading U. S. manufacturers soon will be invited to participate in a permanent Soviet industrial sample fair in Moscow, says Business Week, trade magazine.

Invitations will be extended by the Soviet Union Chamber of Commerce, and arrangements will be handled by the Russian government's Amtorg Trading Corp., the publication says.

All expenses from the Soviet port of entry to Moscow will be paid by the Russians and a special catalog of American machinery will be started at once for circulation in the Soviet Union, the report adds.

Martin Submits Plans For Transport Planes

Baltimore, Sept. 16 (AP).—Plans for three basic models of short range, 30-passenger Martin transport planes for commercial use after the war have been submitted to airlines and the Air Transport Association Committee on Aircraft Requirements, the Glenn L. Martin Co. reported today.

Designated as the Martin model 202, the twin-engined planes were construction for a 500-mile range, and to meet ATA requirements. Both high and low wing versions were designed, with alternate power plants and interchangeable arrangements for rapid conversion into all-cargo, all-passenger, or part of each.

Business Warned to Speed Up Study of Reconversion Plans

New York, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—Reconversion, with all its attendant problems, loomed larger on the economic horizon this week as Allied armies smashed into Germany and cracked the vaunted Siegfried Line.

Businessmen were warned by Banker Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co. and a noted economist, to speed up their postwar planning to keep pace with the movement of United States Armies in Europe and Maury Maverick, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, sought authorization for small concerns to begin civilian production now.

Wall Street agreed heartily with Maverick's declaration that small firms can cushion the shock of postwar reconversion if they are allowed to get started on civilian production, using their surpluses of material and labor. But businessmen weren't so favorably inclined toward his remarks against cartels, feeling that if Americans can't find some basis for competing they will lose heavily in foreign trade.

In a talk before a meeting of the Research Institute of America here, Maverick outlined a 10-point program of assistance to little business. Chief among his points were a plan for credit insurance for small business firms, tax relief and a Government-sponsored plan of research.

Asserting that he had no quarrel with big business nor any desire to destroy mass production, the SWPC chairman emphasized, however, that he does believe small concerns have a place in the economy of this country. It is imperative, he said, that 500,000 small businesses that have disappeared since Pearl Harbor be replaced and a net postwar gain of one million such firms be planned for.

On the matter of taxes Maverick urged an increase in exemptions beyond the present $10,000 to around $50,000 under the excess profits rates and recommended other exemptions to cover a period of years.

Brigadier General Ayres asserted that present postwar planning, in the light of Allied European victories "begin to look sadly theoretical" and that while "gradual reconversion, gradual release of war controls and gradual increases in civilian production would fit in nicely with a gradually fought war." Such a war is not being fought by General Eisenhower.

"The plain fact is," he said, "that for most countries now engaged in producing munitions the conversion back to civilian production is going to be a good deal more difficult than the conversion to making war goods."

151 Firms Ask Refund on Rail Freight Boost

By the Associated Press

Holding that emergency freight rate increases authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1942 and subsequently suspended were unjust, 151 companies yesterday asked the commission to order more than 80 railroads to compensate the companies for "the unlawful charges" paid while the increases were in effect.

The 3 to 6 per cent increases were authorized early in 1942 and were to remain in effect for the war's duration, but were suspended in the spring of 1943.

The complaint says that shipper's claims are "not presently ascertainable due to the excessive details necessary for computation."

A similar complaint by a majority of the same companies was filed previously but the commission dismissed it.

James Rand, 85, Dies; Business Machine Pioneer

North Falmouth, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP).—James Henry Rand, sr., a pioneer in the business machine industry and founder of the company which today is Remington Rand, Inc., died yesterday at his home. He was 85.

Rand had lived in semi-retirement in North Falmouth for the past 17 years, embarking on his career in North Tonawanda, N. Y., he devised a method of indexing ledgers by means of tabs and later perfected and patented the first visible name ledgers. In 1890 he organized and became president of the Rand Ledger Co. In 1911 the firm was reorganized and expanded as the Rand Co.

His son, James H. Rand, jr., entered the company about 1909, but left the concern and organized the American Kardex Company, incorporating it in 1915. The two companies were merged in 1925 as the Rand Kardex Corporation, with the senior Rand as chairman and the son as president.

In a later merger, Remington Rand, Inc., was formed. The elder Rand continued active in its affairs.

U. S. Will Ease Building Curbs

Restrictions on construction will be eased to provide more housing units in congested areas, the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency announced yesterday.

Apartment houses and other existing residential buildings may be remodeled or converted to provide smaller housing units. Approval of the housing agency, however, must be obtained before work is undertaken.

Shift to New Models Drops P-38 Output

Los Angeles, Sept. 16 (AP).—A slight monthly reduction in deliveries of the famed P-38 Lightning fighter planes, in order that production facilities may be shifted to new, advanced type planes, has been announced by Robert E. Gross, president of Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Gross emphasized that this does not mean a cancellation or termination of any P-38 contracts and added that the Army Air Forces has just awarded a new contract for 214 million dollars of the fighters.

Other planes being produced by Lockheed include a new-type fighter, details of which have not been disclosed, and C-69 constellation Army transports and Navy PV patrol bombers.

"We will need more and more men and women to build them—and we need them now," Gross said.

D., L. &W. Merger Plans Authorized by ICC

By the Associated Press

Merger of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad of New Jersey into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and issuance by the D. L. and W. of $10,580,000 of first mortgage bonds to effect the merger, were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

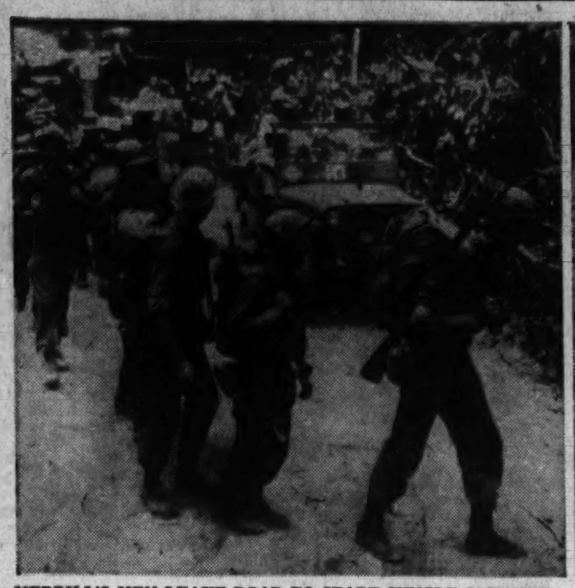
Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

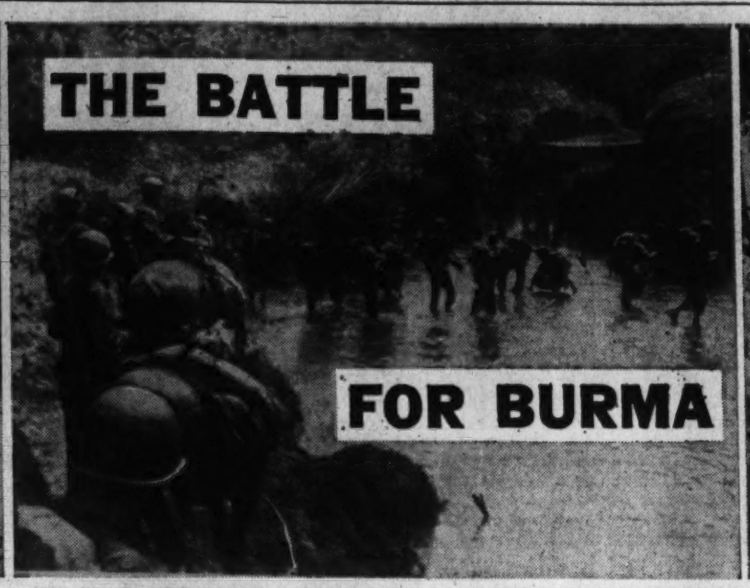
By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 275,240 shares; previous day, 642,280 shares; week ago, 275,690 shares; year ago, 685,517 shares; two years ago, 178,480 shares; January 1 to date, 189,322,305 shares; year ago, 220,637,646 shares; two years ago, 72,523,530 shares.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	2	60½	60½	60½	— ½
A C F Brill	6	8½	8½	8½	
Adams Exp	6	11½	11½	11½	
Adams-Millis	1	30	30	30	
Air Reduction	2	40	39½	39½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Allen Industries	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ¾
Allied Mills	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	6	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem	1	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅝
Am Ag Ch Del	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	8	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Am Car & F pf	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Am Distill	6	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ 1⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	4	4	4	
Am & For Pow	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	5	5½	5½	5½	
Am Ice pf	2	71	71	71	—1
Am Internat	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Locomot	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Met	5	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Pwr&Lt	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	2	54	54	54	
Am P&L $5 pf	4	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
Am Rad & St S	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	12	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R	2	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	3	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stores	1	18	18	18	
Am Sugar Ref	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	6	161⅞	161⅛	161⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob B	4	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L&S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf	1	48	48	48	
Anaconda Cop	10	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork	2	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Assd Dry Gds	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line	5	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining	17	28⅜	28½	28⅜	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Avia Corp	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bald Loco ct	17	23⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Oh pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	1	16	16	16	
Bayuk Cigars	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cream	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	18	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aire	28	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat	2	43½	42½	43½	— ⅛
Ben Ind L pr pf	2	53	53	53	
Best & Co	3	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Best Foods	4	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Beth Steel	8	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	24	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	8	43	43	43	— ⅛
Borden Co	12	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Boston & Me	4	5	4¾	5	
Brigg Mfg	13	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers	2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	4	11	10⅞	11	
Budd Mfg	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Burr Add Mach	9	14½	14½	14½	
Bush Terminal	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Butler Bros	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf	2	31⅛	31	31	
Byers (A M) Co	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Byron Jackson	1	23	23	23	
Calif Packing	2	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	1				
Calumet & Hec	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Campbell Wyant	1	19½	19½	19½	+ 1
Canad Pac	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl	2	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	1	5	5	5	
Caterpil Tractor	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Cent Aguirre	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	18	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Certainteed Prod	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Chain Belt	2	19	19	19	
Ches Corp Va	2	13	13	13	
Ches & Ohio	7	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	5	6	6	6	
Chi & E Ill A	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Chi & N W	6	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	11	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Chickasaba Cot O	1	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp	3	90½	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip	1	44	44	44	
Cluett Peabody	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	5	1	1	1	
Colum Pict pf	1	44	44	44	+ 1
Coml Credit	5	40⅜	40½	40⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Trs	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Coml Solvents	6	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Comwlth Edis	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Comwlth & South	20	1	1	1	
Com & So pf	2	84½	84½	84⅞	— ⅛
Congoleum-Na	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Cons Coopermin	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison	9	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cons Film Ind pf	6	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	4	31	31	31	
ConsolRRCuba pf	1	12	12	12	
Cons Vultee	42	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Container Corp	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can	4	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	4	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
Cont Motors	19	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	9	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	2	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Corn Products	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S	2	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerbach	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sugar	2	15⅛	15	15	
Cuban-Amer pfd	20	143	143	143	
Cudahy Pack	2	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	45	10⅛	10	10	
Curtis Pub pr pf	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
Curtiss-Wright	87	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Deisel-Wem-Gil	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	12	7	6⅞	7	
Detroit Edison	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	26	64	63½	64	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg	6	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
duPont de N	3	149⅝	149	149	
Eagle Pich Ld	5	12	12	12	
East St L	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
El Pwr & L	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Emerson El M	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
Eureka V Clnr	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Evans Prod	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & R	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mog & Sm	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Federat D Stor	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	16	16	16	
Fid P Fire Ins	3	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Firestone T & R	3	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A	1	30	30	30	
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Foster Wheier	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Fost Wh 6% pf	1	151	151	151	—2
Francisco Sugar	9	37½	37½	37½	
Fruehauf Trs	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Gabriel Co	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gair Robert	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gair Robt pf	14	61⅛	60⅞	61	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gen Baking	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Cable	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	11	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods	6	41	41	41	
Gen G & El A	4	3½	3½	3½	
Gen Mills	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	17	61¼	60⅞	61⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	5	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Gen Prink Ink	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	80	80	80	—1
Gen Shoe	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub	2	23	23	23	
Gillette Saf R	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden Co	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Goodyear T & R	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Graham-Pge Mo	168	5½	5½	5½	
Granby Con Min	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gt North Ry pf	12	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Green H L	1	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp	8	21	21	21	
Grum Aire En	9	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sug	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gulf M & O	18	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf M & O pf	2	50	50	50	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	7	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Hercules Mot	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Holland Furn	8	43	43	43	
Hoe & Son	1	16½	16½	16½	
Holly Sugar	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	9	44	42¾	44	+ ⅛
Houston L&P	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
Howe Sound	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	41	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Idaho Power	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon	1	38	38	38	
Indus Ray pf 4½	3	105	105	105	
Intercon Rub	1	7½	7½	7½	
Interlake Iron	3	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	
Int Harvester	1	80	79½	79½	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Int Mining	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can	4	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Int Paper	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
Int Salt	1	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	27	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Int T&T pf ct	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Inter Dept Strs	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Jarvis (WB)	1	17	17	17	
Johns-Manville	3	96½	96	96½	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Kalam Stove&R	2	20	20	20	
Kan City South	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott Coo	9	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Keystone S&W	3	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Kresge (S S)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh C&N	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass	3	51	51	51	
Libby McN & L	11	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Link-Belt	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc	49	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Long-Bell A	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Lorillard	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Louisv G & E A	2	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
Macy R H	3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Magma Copper	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Midland	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Marshall Field	7	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
Martin G L	33	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Master Elec	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Mathieson Alk	2	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
May Dept Stores	1	58	58	58	
Maytag Co	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Maytag Co pf	1	30	30	30	— 1½
McCraw Elec	4	31½	31½	31½	
McIntyre Porc	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
McKess & Rob	1	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
McLellan Stre	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Mead Corp	3	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Mengel Co	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Miami Copper	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Mid-Cont Pet	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Midland Stl Prod	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	7	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward	8	51	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅛
Motor Prod	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Munsingwear Inc	1	20½	20½	20½	
Murray Corp	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation	8	12½	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit	5	22⅛	22	22	
Nat Cash Reg	4	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod	5	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Stores	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers	6	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead	10	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
Nat Steel	9	65½	65½	65¾	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	16	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf	8	25⅛	25	25	
Nat Tea	8	9½	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Natomas Co	2	10¼	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Neisner Bros	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Newmont Min	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Newport Indust	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Newpt News Sh	1	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	
N Y Air Brake	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
N Y Central RR	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
N Y Ch & StL pf	1	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
N Y Dock	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ 1⅛
Nobilit-Sparks	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
N Y Shipbldg	1	200⅛	200⅛	200⅛	—1

The Washington Post





MERRILL'S MEN LEAVE ROAD TO START JUNGLE JOURNEY *. . . they were first Americans to fight in Burma as unit*

THE TRAIL GETS TOUGH—STEAMING DAYS AND SOGGY, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS *. . . rivers like this ran with blood during enemy encounters*

GRIM SILENCE AND STUDY BEFORE ATTACKING JAPS *. . . often they were only 50 yards away*

READY TO STRIKE—WITH KNIVES, TOO *. . . terrain was wild, foe wilder*

Cartels Are Expected To Set Off Fireworks At Trade Conference

By Sigrid Arne
Associated Press Staff Writer

Off the record diplomats admit that Dumbarton Oaks will result in little permanent success unless the world can establish some better system for buying and selling. So the United Nations are preparing for a trade conference, likely the most explosive of all the postwar planning since it will hit the purse.

The giant firecracker will be cartels. The argument will likely stack the United States against Europe's major industrial powers, since this Nation has a domestic antitrust policy—and a cartel is simply a trust that's world-wide—and since most of Europe's industry is not only cartellized but cartellized with government assistance.

For almost a year a committee of experts has been holding closed meetings to determine the policy of the United States at the trade conference.

Opinions Changing

The natural U. S. stand would be to demand the abolition of cartels. But after a year's investigation the experts are swinging around to an "If you can't lick 'em, jine 'em" plan, relying principally on control.

Corwin Edwards, chairman of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division Policy Board, outlines cartel practices uncovered in hearings held this year by the Senate's Military Affairs Committee, which found:

1. That cartels fix prices. For example, Tungsten Carbide, sold in 1927-28 at $50 a pound. General Electric and Friederich Krupp Aktiencesellshaft, of Germany, wrote an agreement, pooling patents and giving G. E. control of U. S. prices, which rose from $225 to $453 a pound. In 1942, after an indictment under the antitrust laws, the prices dropped.

2. That cartels result in impaired quality. The committee held that the quality of electric light bulbs had been purposely degraded so that customers had to buy more bulbs.

3. That cartels restrain technological change. That through agreements between German and American producers of aluminum and magnesium, our production of magnesium was held so far below German production. Magnesium is a substitute for aluminum, and aluminum makers, through holding down its production, said the committee, preserved their old markets.

4. That cartels place obstacles in the path of customers hunting a lower-priced product. The Senate committee reported that a company which produced a pigment for either paint or textile dyes, fearing if textile men bought the pigment it would cut into the market for a higher-priced textile pigment, put something into the pigment which would leave it useful for paints but harmful in textiles.

5. That cartels limit world trade. That in 1943 few American radios were sold in Sweden because an agreement among radio makers allotted the Swedish market to Dutch manufacturers.

Cartel practices, the Senate Committee held, limit the goods John Doe and his wife can buy, operate directly counter to Secretary of State Hull's trade agreements.

Now Seek Agreement

But now the world's economists are seeking some agreement to avoid the unemployment which comes when, for instance, the world's wheat farmers raise more wheat than the world can buy.

To avoid uneconomic production will take trade agreements—cartels. So the United States technicians are preparing to suggest to the United Nations that they agree to amend their laws so that they can control cartels. The plan most widely supported at present recommends:

1. Suppression of private restraint on international trade, with both government and private cartels operating to expand rather than restrain—the governments by agreements and the private concerns by regulation.

2. Compulsory registration of all cartel agreements which involve patents.

3. Amendment of patent laws to prohibit the use of patents to allocate markets.

4. Prohibit any business concern from entering a cartel that would violate the antitrust laws (such as ours) in any nation where the cartel does business.

A small start has been made in Congress.

Suggestions Vary

Senator J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has introduced a bill to require the registration of any cartel entered by any company doing business in the United States, whether domestic or foreign.

Senator Kilgore of West Virginia is advocating a 33-man commission to determine the fields in which America produces more economically than other nations, our "natural fields," and then find what is uneconomically produced and therefore not entitled to tariff protection.

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general, has suggested an international cartel court whose decisions would be enforced by the courts of all nations which sign the agreement.

U. S. Policy Stirs Patriot s In Argentina

By Charles H. Guptill

Buenos Aires (AP).—United States policy toward Argentina has many critics and few visible defenders here. Not that many do not consider it justified, but from fear of reprisal or patriotism they prefer to remain silent. Approval of Washington's attitude is expressed in pamphlets circulated by underground groups despite vigorous measures to suppress secret presses.

Policy is hotly debated. Favoring the United States are the Good Neighbor Policy, popular sympathy for war aims and support of the Argentine press. On the debit side are lingering suspicion of "Yankee imperialism," resentment bequeathed by such frictions as the sanitary embrago against Argentine meat and the jealousy of Argentine statesmen in maintaining leadership in South American affairs.

Many Sore Points

Some second guessers believe the United States could have won Argentine cooperation by giving this country equal treatment from the start, disregarding its slowness in fulfilling its Pan-American obligations.

Probably the sorest point among proud Argentines has been U. S. assistance in construction of military bases in neighboring countries and the strengthening of their armed forces.

The blacklist also has alienated many Argentines, since it treads on economic toes.

Argentines also react against the vigor of American editorial expression and the bluntness of official statements.

Like Santa Claus

Among those who consider application of the lend-lease program to South America one of Washington's gravest errors is Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon, former mayor of Buenos Aires, who says, "The United States has been like Santa Claus, giving pistols to children. This continent may become another Balkans with lend-lease arms."

Pueyrredon is convinced Argentina has nothing to fear from existing neighboring governments "But, with lend-lease arms," he adds, "any sergeant could seize power in a neighboring country and attack us.

"You had to give Brazil arms to help defend the continent," he admits, "but under what sign of common sense did you have to give them to Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru and Chile? You have broken the equilibrium of the continent."

The Inside Story of Merrill's Marauders in Action

Men, Guns Scream—River Runs Red

With desperate courage, against overwhelming odds, Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill and his little band of Americans made history with their 100 days' fighting Japs through jungles and mountains of north Burma to take the Myitkyina airfield. This authentic story of their first action appears exclusively in The Post.

By George Connery

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Merrill's Marauders started their historic march through northern Burma February 24, 1944, moving out on trails from Ningbyen at 6 a. m. In some respects they resembled the column Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell had led out of Burma into India almost two years before. They were foot soldiers with heavy packs, facing wild terrain and a wild enemy.

Fourth in a Series

But whereas Stilwell's men had retreated after taking, in the general's words, "a hell of a licking," Merrill's men were moving back against the Japs. They knew approximately what nature had lined up against them—malaria, typhus, leeches, dysentery, blistering heat by day and soggy jungle beds by night.

They were ready to take on all this, more than three months of it, because they were tough and ready, conditioned mentally and physically. They were armed to the teeth and experts with everything they carried—rifles, Tommy guns, grenades, mortars, flame-throwers and knives.

They had confidence in their officers and in themselves.

Leading the command group and just behind the scouts was Merrill himself, with musette bag and map case loaded with strange-sounding names of villages and rivers in the Kachin country that the Marauders were to write into history.

For the first four days there wasn't much a world at war could consider militarily important, but they were days of high adventure and significance. Pvt. Robert W. Landis, Youngstown, Ohio, became the first American footsoldier since the Boxer rebellion to be killed by an enemy on the Asiatic continent. A hidden Jap machine gun picked him off as he scouted through an abandoned village.

That wasn't the first blood. A little earlier Corpl. Werner Katz, Guadalcanal veteran, had killed the first Jap, the first of many thousand. Katz saw a Jap footprint on the trail, and was ready for the ambush when it came. An enemy bullet grazed Katz's nose and face, but he remained on duty. He was to be heard from scores of times in the next three months, when going was the roughest.

February 28 dispatches were flown in to Merrill at Tanja Ga, including an order from Stilwell for the Marauders to get to Walawbum as fast as possible and block the retreat of the Japs on the main road to Kamaing.

Here, after five months of training and marching, was what the men signed up for: they were going out and pick a fight.

They left the main trail on a big loop east and south. Resistance of the enemy increased and his tricks became more numerous as Marauders made their way to the river at Walabum and prepared to take the town.

One combat team—each of the three battalions had two—entrenched along the river and put out mines, booby traps and ambushes. The Japs stepped right into it. When they withdrew they left 75 dead. American losses were one dead and seven wounded.

Tap Their Wires

The Marauders believed they were making progress; knew they were when they tapped a Jap telephone wire. Road blocks at Walawbum and north of there were surprising and confusing the enemy, intercepted orders indicated. All along the line he was calling for help.

In this action the Second Battalion, manning a road block north of Walawbum, learned what jungle fighting can be like. For 36 hours the men were without food or water, under heavy attack. Ordered to withdraw, they held out long enough to booby trap the whole area and blow trees across the main road. Coming out, they drove a mule ahead of them down the trail—a fortunate precaution, since the mule tripped a large booby trap, killing itself.

OPEN SQUARE SHOWS WHERE MARAUDERS MADE HISTORY *. . . use map below to follow thrilling stories in series*

Meanwhile the Japs had been trucking reinforcements to Walawbum and increased the pressure on the third battalions' road block there. Artillery shells started pouring in. Japs infiltrated, two getting within 50 yards of Merrill's post.

When they believed the Marauders softened up with artillery, the Japs decided to swing with everything they had, blast the road block loose and prepare to meet oncoming Chinese troops.

The second battalion withdrew from north of Walawbum to the river in time to help beat off his attack. As they were to do countless times, the Marauders had guessed exactly what the Japs planned.

Men on that riverbank with one team of Marauders now scarcely believe their own memories.

Mortar duels opened the engagement, but neither American or Jap automatic weapons took part at first, each side trying to hide its gun positions. Machine gun riflemen sweated it out, with Jap infantry massed on the other side of the river.

At 5:15 p. m., **March 6, a reinforced Jap company, followed by** another in line of skirmishers, charged toward the river, covered by everything the Japs could throw.

What followed was professional butchery.

Shouts of "Banzai" and "Surrender" were clearly heard as the Japs ran ahead, led by officers waving swords.

Not a shot was fired by the Marauders until the first wave was 40 yards away, already in the river.

Both Sides Yell

Then came the slaughter. Machine guns swept the river. Tommy guns, mortars, BARS—every weapon in the Marauders' ranks—let loose. In the face of blistering Jap mortar, machinegun and artillery fire, Marauders stuck to their posts until their gun barrels were red hot.

Bodies choked the river. Yet the second wave of Japs came on. Two heavy machine guns on the bank threw out murderously, Corpls. Earl E. Kinsinger, from Guadalcanal, and Joseph de Orio, firing 5000 rounds each in the brief battle.

This was too much—men who had prepared half a year for just this couldn't remain calm any longer.

Marauders jumped out of their foxholes, stood at full height and screamed "Come on and get some more of it, you yellow ———," as they churned the river with Tommy gun fire. Others leaped in the air, roared themselves hoarse, as they continued their slaughtering.

Japs with but a few seconds left to live shouted all the English they knew in a hodge-podge of filth. Marauders replied in masterful fashion.

Came one strange exchange. "Tojo eats corned beef!" from a raving Marauder and then, "Eleanor eats powdered eggs" from a Jap about to be cut down.

About the only Marauder who didn't join the cursing was Chief Janis, American Indian sniper assigned to protect a machine gun position, who methodically picked off eight Japs with grenades. Sergt. Louis Oliver, Princeton, Ky., backwoods marksman, fired only 27 shots with his M-1, but is sure he got nine.

Storm—and Die

The Japs had decided they must storm the Marauders' positions or die.

They died, at least 400 of them.

One officer on Merrill's staff counted 350 bodies he had to turn to another task.

Men who had been on Guadalcanal, New Georgia and New Guinea said it was the heaviest attack they ever had seen.

American losses were fantastically low: Seven men wounded, not one killed.

What happened after that wasn't important. The enemy still had artillery, which Marauders lacked, and used it. Then they tried several weak flank attacks.

The next day at a staff conference Merrill told his officers, "The first phase of our operation is over."

The Chinese Thirty-eighth Division had gone into Wesu Ga and later Walawbum without serious resistance. The Second and Third Marauder Battalions withdrew to Wesu Ga, where the First had been defending the air drop field. Marauders and the Chinese, in three days' fighting, had forced the Japanese to withdraw farther than they had in the last three months.

Tomorrow: Living for weeks under conditions few civilized human beings can even imagine, Marauders give up food to get enough ammunition to go on fighting Japs—and the jungle.

THIS IS DETAILED MAP OF BURMA AREA (SEE MAP ABOVE) WHERE MERRILL FOUGHT *. . . their job made possible this week's contact of Stilwell's forces and Chinese from South.*

Hard Peace or Easy? Post Readers Debate Hotly Argued Question

"Hard peace or easy—what do you think?" The Post asked its Sunday readers last week in connection with a debate between Great Britain's Lord Vansittart, so great an advocate of drastic treatment for the Reich that such views now are known as "Vansittartism," and Prof. Harold J. Laski, famous British political scientist, leader of the opposite school of thought.

"The question is so important it would be well if every citizen could get a chance to make known his views," one Post reader answered. Scores of others think the same thing, judging from the letters and telephone calls that poured in to the Sunday editor's desk.

Here's a reply from a housewife, who previously worked 13 years at the Mount Alto Veterans' Hospital:

Too Many Idealists

I THINK the trouble after the first World War was too many idealistic men, such as Laski. I hope realists like Lord Vansittart have their way.

As he says, the Germans have been becoming more barbarous; who can honestly deny this? Will the Dutch say it is not so? Will the Poles? The Jews? Will Frenchmen with arms cut off? Will Greeks, whose starved children died on the streets. (Unless newspapers of America have been feeding us a lot of stuff. I am going by what I have read in them.)

Professor Laski says the most urgent need in Germany is encouragement, with all our power, of the working-class forces. Do they want it? Wasn't it tried after the last war? And did it succeed?

True this class may comprise what I've heard spoken of as the German underground, but how strong was this class against the whole German people?

Professor Laski insists "we can only cure this pathological Germany by curing the pathological world order in which its disease has become so acute." I don't know as much about world orders as Professor Laski, but it has occurred to me that "the pathological world order" could be the result of too many wars, most of which, as I understand, stemmed from Germany. Why hasn't this so-called pathological world order caused this "disease" in countries other than Germany? Which countries were prepared for this war—Britain? The United States? Holland? France—or Germany?

I agree with Lord Vansittart that Italian mountebanks could not constitute a danger to mankind. Also none of the others without the aid and backing of the great evil in Germany.

Try This Test

I think the best way to decide what to do with Germany is to pretend to be the mother or father in the following pictures:

1. You're a Norwegian. The blankets and warm clothes have all been confiscated by them. It is cold. You try to keep the little body of your child warm in bed next to you, but it doesn't help, since you're so cold yourself. And food, food that keeps you warm, is scarce.

2. You're a Russian. A truckful of young girls is pulling away, headed for Germany. Your 16-year-old daughter looks over at you for the last time, horror in her eyes. But neither of you can cry, not right here.

3. You're French. Your son has just come home, horribly mutilated. What he did was no crime; a small act that any German in his own country would have done. He tried to help a friend.

4. You're a Jew, in Poland, Latvia, Russia. You're lying in a pit, dying, but the last thing you see is your daughter, and her little daughter, dying beside you. And then they start throwing dirt on all of you.

5. You're a Greek. Your child is lying in the street with a swollen belly and bony thin arms and legs. You try to crawl over, but you can't quite make it.

6. You're a Pole. The priest in your village, the doctor, the baker, you—all of you—are just being herded into the furnaces at Lublin. Some are dead. All aren't, though.

7. You're a Dutchman. A Belgian. Italian. Your sons have been shot, in the back. They put up a small fight for liberty, but had no chance at all.

8. You're an American. Your boy was going to college. He has made the football team. Now he's walking around the grounds of a hospital trying to get used to his new artificial limb.

You're just an ordinary human being who wants to live peacefully and quietly and raise your children to the best life you can give them. As far back as you can remember, and even before your time, the Big Bully of Europe has been strutting and acting up.

Be merciful? What's mercy? We're speaking of Germany.

MRS. M. ZARIN,
5116 3rd st. nw.

Should Punish Nation

IN regard to your article in the Sunday Post, "Hard Peace Or Easy," there is only one answer: a very hard one—or we will have another war not in 25 but in 10 years.

It makes me sick to look at newspapers and see how many try to ease up on Germany. I am glad you asked the opinion of the peo-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

Destroy Power, Not Germans, Says Scholar

Henry G. Mazlen, Borah scholar at National University and scientific aide at the Weather Bureau disagrees in some points with Lord Vansittart in the debate on what to do with Germany after the war, but believes in a hard peace. Here are his views:

The attitudes of Professor Laski and Lord Vansittart reflect the serious interest of two distinct schools of thought in England. Their views are opposing because, basically, Lord Vansittart is an uncompromising realist who has seen Germans at their worst, whereas Professor Laski is a far-sighted political scientist who has seen Englishmen at their worst, too—and found little significant distinction. To Professor Laski the world represents a laboratory wherein social-political experiments have been in progress for some time. He believes firmly some of these experiments are subject to some measure of control.

Reasoning False

To my mind, anyone attempting to discount the role of the German-speaking people in Europe from numerical, geographical and cultural standpoints adopts a false line of reasoning in the problem of peace—and Germany. Lord Vansittart, with all good intention, is guilty of this misconception. There is now, always has been and probably will continue to be the force of nationalism behind the Germans. Bismarck's wars grew out of this force. Hitler's ambitions were founded upon and destroyed by it. Hitler brought German chauvinism to its apex; learned, as did other conquerors, that the extension of nationalism can be dangerous.

In every previous instance in the history of Germany this nationalism has defeated all attempts at permanent dismemberment. By defeating and destroying the entire German military might, United Nations cannot hope to eradicate this force. Frankly, it does not appear desirable to suppress it. What is needed is direction.

Must Destroy Junkers

Let us examine a case in point. Bismarck excluded Austria from Germany. Hitler brought Austria back into the fold. The question appears to be whether Austria wants to be part of Germany or desires prewar status. But Allied Nations must exert some measure of control over German-populated Austria.

Once again, after Germany's defeat, there will be a complete collapse of her imperialistic policies. The world followed the amazing industrial progress of Germany with some misgivings. Scientific techniques, highly efficient industrial and commercial organizations

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

Campaign's on Again But Old Showmanship And Fire Are Missing

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

Republicans and Democrats are cutting loose with the fireworks again but campaigning "ain't what it used to be."

Radio has taken much of the old platform fire and showmanship out of politics. Nation-wide broadcasts of speeches and improvement in travel facilities have softened a candidate's job. Seven or eight speeches on a so-called Nation-wide tour is considered heavy campaigning. (Dewey is making seven in his 6700-mile trip.)

Few campaigners today could stand the pace set by William Jennings Byran, who in three months

SILVER-TONGUED BRYAN
. . . 24 hours, 24 talks

made 569 speeches and hung up a record of 24 talks in 24 hours during his 1896 campaign.

Four years later, Vice Presidential Nominee Teddy Roosevelt bested Bryan's performance, making 673 rip-roaring speeches and traveling 21,209 miles while stumping for Presidential Nominee William McKinley.

Public Liked It

Even the portly William Howard Taft made 418 speeches in his 1908 campaign. The press reported that "he was puffing, very tired and unusually cross for him" toward the end of the campaign. Bryan drank "innumerable bottles of grape juice and pitchers of lemonade" as he tore over the country that year assailing Roosevelt as a dictator and attacking Taft for failure to publish corporation contributions to his campaign.

Eugene Debs, Socialist candidate for President in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912 and again in 1920, toured the country in 1908 in a "Red Special," denouncing Roosevelt, Taft and Bryan as all being "tools of capitalism."

Debs ate 18-cent meals in his special car, took salted crust of bread as a "cocktail" before each meal, received a rubdown and put a red flannel around his throat every night to keep in condition.

In those days the public enthusiastically took part in campaign demonstrations. One hundred and three thousand marched in a sound money parade in New York City. Farmers traveled by horse and wagon 100 miles to hear the silver-tongued Bryan lambast the trusts.

McKinley and Bryan wheelmen had red, white and blue electric lights on their bicycles in night parades. When Bryan spoke at Martinsburg, W. Va., he was escorted by a cavalcade of Southern horsemen who gave the rebel yell.

Long Before Luce

Illinois Republicans sent a special train through the West carrying war-maimed Union Army generals and called it "the patriotic heroes battalion." Veterans minus an arm or a leg made fervid pleas for the G. O. P. from the platform of a car which displayed a huge sign declaring "The State of Lincoln will never surrender to a champion of anarchy" (meaning Bryan.)

The country had political glamour girls long before Clare Luce and Helen Gahagan were born. A picturesque champion of the farmer during the Populist uprising of the early nineties was Mary Elizabeth Lease of Kansas. Mrs. Lease made 160 speeches in the congressional campaign of 1890. A tall, striking-looking woman lawyer, she was called "the lady orator of the West."

Black curly hair topped her pale face, with its deep-set eyes. Dressed in black satin with a high jabot, she made an impressive platform appearance. She drove home her arguments with a powerful, deep voice. At a meeting of Populists in Chicago. She was reported to have shouted: "What you farmers need to do is to raise less corn and more hell."

Two years later, when Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, was the Populist candidate for President, Mrs. Lease accompanied him on stumping tours through the West and South and bettered her 1890 speaking mark by one, making 161 addresses.

From the Sunflower State in the gay nineties also came Jeremiah "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, "Sage of Medicine Lodge" and one of the most colorful Congressmen of all time. Simpson had been a sailor on the Great Lakes before taking up farming and politics at Medicine Lodge, Kans.

Fell for Bicycle

His opponent in his first congressional contest was a fashionably dressed, urbane orator named James Halloway. Simpson, delivering a campaign talk to a group of Kansas farmers and their wives, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, my opponent wears fine, soft silk socks. I have no money to buy silk hosiery. The fact is I have no socks at all save the natural buff that my mother gave me."

Then to prove it, he elevated his pants legs and displayed bare shanks. From then on he was

FIERY TEDDY ROOSEVELT
. . . and he beat Bryan

"Sockless Jerry." He did not regularly go without hosiery but recognized the political value of a sockless reputation among poverty-pinched voters.

He arrived in Washington with cards reading: "Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge, Congressman-elect, the Big Seventh (District). N. B. No socks." On Capitol Hill, however, Jerry wore socks.

A newspaper reported later that Jerry became "acclimated" to Washington and "there was consternation in the short-grass country when the news reached southwest Kansas that their statesman was wearing a bright red necktie, had fallen victim to the bicycle craze and was one of the prominent wheelmen on Pennsylvania Avenue."

PARADES, BANQUETS, RECEPTIONS DELUGED RETURNING SERVICEMEN in 1918 and 1919, but a few months later many of these fighters were thrown into the depths of despair because of their inability to get good jobs. New York, which spent thousands of dollars staging a Welcome Home demonstration, a little later "generously" told its police not to arrest servicemen found peddling Welcome Home signs without a license. The same problem extended to every big city.

Memo to '44 Planners: It Could Happen Again

'18 Demobilization Sorry Picture

By Ben W. Gilbert

Demobilized servicemen did not get much of a break at the end of World War I.

They were dumped into the labor market hurriedly and haphazardly just as war workers were being turned loose from war plants, aggravating a bad employment situation.

Some wound up on breadlines and before long a friendly American public turned on them in the economic chaos of the first post-war depression.

This is the picture painted by studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Public Attitude Toward Ex-Servicemen After World War I and Demobilization of Manpower, 1918-19—a sorry picture, with some service men in picket lines and others in the role of strikebreakers, that is a challenge to the demobilization planners of World War II.

The Army already has announced its demobilization plan for this war. A gradual release of Army ground troops will occur after Germany collapses, with preference to be given men who have served overseas and those with families.

Simultaneously reconversion should be getting under way. That, with a big war production job still ahead to lick Japs, should make work available for both released war workers and released servicemen.

The real test will come when Japan collapses and all war production stops. Then widespread unemployment for a time will be unavoidable.

Cities Deluged

Legislation to cushion this shock as far as servicemen are concerned already has been passed. The so-called GI Bill of Rights provides them with unemployment compensation of $20 a week for 26 weeks a year for two years.

A modest demand that the $30-a-month base pay of the servicemen be continued for six months or more until they found jobs made by the American Federation of Labor got nowhere with Congress in 1919.

Most ex-servicemen returned home and quietly resumed their former lives.

But sufficient numbers failed to get jobs to make the fate of the returning soldiers and sailors a principal topic of public discussion.

Half a dozen debarkation camps on the Atlantic Coast received the servicemen returning from Europe. They were sent from there to 30 demobilization centers throughout the country where they were dismissed with cash to get home.

Many thousands remained in the big cities near the demobilization camps and the War Department was deluged with frantic pleas from these cities to get them out of town.

A Seattle paper pointedly stated that the community of Seattle was prepared to find jobs for its own servicemen, but did not consider itself responsible for all men demobilized near the city.

Answering criticism that failure to demobilize servicemen through their local draft boards was responsible for congestion in cities, the War Department said:

"It is believed that this opinion is entirely unjustified. Young men from the farms and rural communities have been taken from their secluded homes and isolated communities and have seen something of the world. The desire of such young men to go to large cities and seek the excitement and distraction there is a fault of human nature that cannot be overcome by legislation or War Department regulation . . . At the completion of wars, the tendency has always been shown for soldiers to flock into the cities."

Farming Ignored

The Department of Labor commented that the failure of many small communities to do anything to draw their servicemen back also was responsible for the urban congestion.

"Livewire" communities generally got their servicemen back, it was added.

Yet, in the summer of 1919, there were labor shortages on the farms, in spite of the unemployment in cities.

Says the report:

"The papers were full of glowing descriptions of the plans for civic welcomes, parades, banquets and entertainments. After the initial receptions were over, however, the returned 'heroes' often were left to cool their heels in employment offices or walk the streets in search of any kind of employment that would keep body and soul together.

"In the larger cities, many took to peddling 'welcome home' signs and various small articles, which they displayed on street corners and in house to house canvassing, while still in uniform."

A labor paper commented that New York City spent thousands of dollars to stage a welcome to the servicemen and then "generously" told the police not to arrest servicemen found peddling without a license.

Many Capitalized

Begging and peddling by former servicemen was one of the most shocking results of the unplanned demobilization, but investigation proved that the general public, rather than the servicemen, were the victims in many cases.

One man told a Department of Labor investigator:

"Why should I work? I made $50 yesterday selling 'welcome home' buttons."

A newspaper commented: "The uniform gains the man a ready audience, and some have been known to wear counterfeit foreign decorations and stripes for fictitious wounds to arouse sympathy."

By late 1919, the American Legion and the Government were warning the public to use discretion in buying from "peddlers in uniform."

Employment service officials complained that they were having more difficulty placing soldiers than civilians. Rather than go back to their old jobs or accept other employment for which they were qualified, these servicemen preferred to "wait for something better," which frequently did not materialize.

Problem Apparent

But the serviceman's problem was understandable.

A West Coast paper editorialized:

"The man who was a bank messenger before the war at $90 a month, who became a captain and displayed ability as a leader and organizer, is not going to be a bank messenger again. Bank running may be the only civilian occupation he knows. But this is no reason why he should go back to it. He deserves a higher place and help in finding it."

A survey of 703 discharged servicemen interviewed at random in New York City in April, 1919, showed: 162 were passing through on their way home; 107, on pass from nearby camps; 74 had obtained former positions; 27 could get former jobs, but wanted better one; 41 had new jobs; 97 had failed to procure jobs of any kind; 37 had not tried to find jobs; 54 had positions, but were taking vacations before going back to work; 31 were taking vacations before looking for work; 14 were not working because the salaries offered were too low; six planned to re-enlist; five could not get their old jobs; 34 with jobs offered wanted something better; six were peddling on the street and two could get their old jobs at reduced pay.

Complaints Numerous

Among the concrete causes of servicemen dissatisfaction were:

Former associates were promoted to higher positions while they were returned to jobs at their old level.

They were offered their old jobs at lower rates of pay.

They were asked to replace women at the lower rate which had been paid to women during the war.

Servicemen soon became involved in labor disputes.

In Worcester, Mass., it was charged that foundry owners were scouring New England to hire returned soldiers to replace 800 striking molders. The employers enlisted the help of the Red Cross, but failed to advise the agency that a strike was in progress, thereby getting the agency and the soldiers involved in strikebreaking unwittingly.

Alien strikers in a New York shoe factory were replaced with 1000 discharged soldiers. The employer expressed satisfaction with their work and announced a policy of giving preference to American citizens.

In Chicago the Metal Trades Association advertised that servicemen were wanted. Those who applied were sent to replace machinists and other workers who were on strike.

The servicemen reportedly were advised by the association:

"There is a strike out there and the strikers will ask you not to take the job. Tell them to go to hell; that you are looking out for yourself. Tell them that they got high pay during the war while you were at the front and that you are going to get yours now."

Much of the difficulty developed because of the Government's lack of planning.

Could Happen Again

Study of the problems of demobilization was started only one month before the end of the war. Demobilization was by military units—the easiest way for the War Department, but the need for speed was so great that some of the soldiers were discharged before the plans were complete.

Plans to demobilize by industrial needs, by locality with the aid of draft boards and by length of service were prepared, but they were completed too late. The military unit system already was under way.

The Labor Department summarizes its study with this statement:

"These episodes happened once and may happen again at the conclusion of this war unless effective steps are taken to prevent their recurrence. In any event, the incidents provide food for thoughtful consideration."

U. S. Medical Bill Similar To Britons'

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

New York.—About 18 per cent of Britain's doctors have endorsed the idea of free medical care for 100 per cent of Britons in a poll conducted by the British Institute of Public Opinion.

About 28 per cent have voted that if there is to be free medical care it should go to all the people.

The British move approximately parallels legislation now before Congress which would give tax-paid medical service to most Americans.

In the United States it is proposed to collect three billion dollars annually for about 85 per cent, or approximately 120 million people. The British propose complete medical care for about 45 million persons with half a billion.

Set Up Discussion

The British proposal is straight-out medical care. The American is part of the broad Social Security plan.

The British, instead of offering legislation, set up a discussion.

The British Minister of Health, Henry U. Willink, last February issued a white paper, proposing a complete range of health care, at home or in hospitals, with bills paid by the government. Administration would be through health centers with practitioners composing panels from which patients could choose their doctors.

Nothing would prevent private medical attention, nor would physicians be compelled to enter public practice.

Salaries for doctors on group practice panels was suggested and permission for doctors on panels to have some private practice.

The British questionnaire was answered by 25,345 physicians who voted 39 per cent favorable, 53 per cent unfavorable reactions to the plan.

One hundred per cent of the population should be included, 2 per cent voted; 44 per cent vote the quality of medical servic would suffer; 32 per cent, that would be enhanced.

In a vote on salaries, consultan thought at 40 they should receiv $10,080 a year; family docto $6,480; young doctors, $2080 t start.

Tax 12 Per Cent

In the United States the pendin Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill proposes taxing payrolls 12 per cent—6 per cent each from employer and employe—for social insurance.

The benefits would be physician care, specialist and laboratory facilities, hospitalization up to 30 days a year.

The program would be open to all licensed physicians and qualified hospitals.

No poll has been taken in the United States but the American medical profession for years has declared under our voluntary system, Americans are medically the best cared-for people in the world.

Voluntary hospital insurance this year is approaching coverage of 17 million Americans, medical insurance covers perhaps three million. Industrial health care adds millions with some socialized protection. Estimates run from 30 to 40 million Americans now receiving some of these benefits.

Soldier Voting Boss on Spot, But He Only Follows Orders

By the Associated Press

Col. Robert Cutler, Boston lawyer, starts talking and pretty soon you can't imagine anyone else being coordinator for soldier voting.

He has more brass than the Marine band. Needs it to hold the hot corner he's in. In this campaign year critics are ready to pounce.

He also is chairman of the United States War Ballot Commission, which is in charge of voting for all servicemen.

The colonel, 49, is not a military man. He is a top flight attorney who gave up partnership in a high priced Boston law firm to work for beans and bacon in the War Department. A big, powerful civilian he has black hair graying at the temples, steady eyes, a vigorous, cultivated voice.

He is a Republican; emphasizes he is not trying to "get out the soldier vote." His job . . . set down by Congress . . . is to "deliver into the hands of the soldier" a card on which the soldier can request an absentee voter's ballot from his State. Whether the soldier does it, and whether he votes after he gets it, is none of the colonel's business. He is trying to make it simple for soldiers to understand 48 different State laws.

The colonel says, "I know right down to the nub what the law is and that's the way she's going to be carried out."

DON'T GROWL if you don't get your favorite food. When your wife serves an unfamiliar dish, *praise* it. She's trying to please—but these days she can't always buy what you like best.

That's because, to win this war, we have to feed our fighting men well and send some food to keep our Allies in the battle. Foods that ship easily and keep well go to them in large quantities. We civilians—though we'll never go hungry—can't have all we want of everything.

Resolve not to hinder but to *help* our food fight for freedom. Do your part. Here's how:

1. PRODUCE FOOD; where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.

2. CONSERVE FOOD. Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals.

3. SHARE FOOD. Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.

4. PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD. Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.

The Washington Post

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PREPARED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL IN COÖPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Dewey's Train—and Campaign—Nothing Like Many Expected; Crowds Missing, but Conferences Reflect Real Organization

By Robert C. Albright

Aboard Dewey Special Train—This is a story about a train—and a campaign—like nothing you expected. This trip is about half over now and the "Dewey Extra" is beginning to develop a personality.

Tom Dewey doesn't like it called a "special." Railroad men refer to it as "The Extra." Newsmen are not so considerate. Originally it was to consist of three cars on regularly scheduled trains. But 78 newsmen wanted to go along. There are 20 in the Dewey party. That meant 13 cars in all. But so sensitive is Dewey about using railroad facilities in wartime that nowhere does his name appear. Even press badges and baggage tickets bear only "Republican National Committee trip."

Reporters Busy

If a train can be said to have a heart, the "Sun-Gold" is the pulse beat of this one. From clicking typewriters in it come thousands of telegraphed words that tell well or badly daily political progress and hopes.

If a train can be said to have a brain, it is the David Livingstone, private car chartered by the Republican committee, where Thomas Dewey lives, eats, sleeps and polishes his speeches. Quiet, chic Mrs. Dewey lives with him here, appearing with him occasionally on the rear platform. Pipe-smoking Paul Lockwood, convivial bachelor secretary, who has devoted his life to Dewey's career, is on this car, as is Frank Hnida, New York detective.

Dewey's research staff is located in the next car. Dewey has no formal brain trust, but his constant consultant is Elliott V. Bell, New York State superintendent of banks, who also traveled with Willkie. Arthur Barnett, Bell's assistant, works with them. Add Lockwood, James C. Haggerty, Dewey's press chief, and Lieut. Gen. (retired) Hugh A. Drum and you have Dewey's advisers. Dewey doesn't like "yes men." He challenges advisers on every suggestion. He is a phrase polisher. Speeches prepared before he left Albany are under constant revision.

Good Head Man

Two veteran colored stewards take care of Dewey's car. One traveled with the late President Taft in 1908; the other with Landon in 1936.

"Gwladys" is a conference-lounge car. No one seems to know how she got that baby-talk name. On the Willkie tour the conference car was busiest on the train. On this tour it nearly always is empty. When Dewey wants to talk to local politicians he talks to them off the train at carefully organized conferences.

Completing the train are another official staff car, a Pullman for police, overflow officials and the press; a baggage car rigged up with a dark room for photographers and campaign paraphernalia.

Charles Fendryck, Albany, division passenger agent for the New York Central, is train boss. If this trip has been as smooth as the Governor, thank him. He has run campaign trains before—in fact, was the guy who handled the President's quiet but effective "defense inspection" specials out of Hyde Park in 1940.

One Gold Star

One of the train mysteries is the system used in clocking the conductor's "All Aboard." In 1940, some reporters, unable to keep Willkie's pace, chased the fast Hoosier across many a State. One man here checks in newsmen; another, the official staff. Fendryck checks both before signaling "Go."

Only once has the plan failed. The train pulled out of Louisville without Mrs. Esther Van Waggoner Tufty, correspondent for Michigan papers and sister of that State's former Governor.

The next day the press car's bulletin board map had a gold star hung over Louisville.

Most interesting thing about the train is what goes on outside of it. Indians struggling into hot, heavy "show" togs to make a display for the Governor . . . Two college professors superintending a Western beef barbecue . . . and significant things. Most significant: well-planned executed conferences with local groups wherever Dewey stops for more than three hours.

Numbers No Object

Crowds are thin or entirely missing. Dewey people claim they didn't expect crowds, don't need them. They say too many a candidate has confused cheers with votes. That's why they are concentrating on direct contact with leaders. In such huddles, special interests air pet peeves and Dewey explains what he will do. A labor group may be told that the country's had enough of Fannie Perkins, that he will name a Labor Secretary who has come up from the ranks. Negroes are assured Democrats couldn't deliver if they wish; that Republicans will live up to antidiscrimination pledges. Service and veteran spokesmen are told a large overseas American Army of occupation won't be needed. Farmers are promised parity with industry and labor and all groups are assured of a "square deal" without any back door to the White House.

Dewey people figure group leaders will carry the story to their voters more effectively than any haphazard crowd. It's a new technique, but it comes down to an old word, "Organization." Whether it will undermine President Roosevelt's war and peace ivory tower, the campaign is too young to say.

His Job Toughest of All

Paris' New Governor Second to De Gaulle In French Popularity

By Eugene Tillinger

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In 1939, Joseph Pierre Koenig was a mere captain in the legendary Foreign Legion somewhere in Africa. Last month, Lieutenant General Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, was officially named military governor of Paris, given responsibility for the security of the French capital and has been awarded the highest American military award, the Congressional Medal, by General Eisenhower.

It was he who on August 23, 1944, issued the historic announcement that stirred the world: "Paris is free."

LIEUT. GEN. KOENIG
. . . *wins Congressional Medal*

Koenig's job was the toughest and one of the most important in all of France. His was the task of bringing Paris back to normal life and order; of exterminating the fanatic gangs of the French Fascist militia; of mobilizing the patriotic members of the French Forces of the Interior, putting them in uniform as regular French soldiers.

Koenig gained fame at Bir Hacheim which is, for France, the Verdun of World War II. This speck of an oasis in the midst of the vast African desert stands for the rebirth of the French Army. On the road leading from the ignominious collapse of 1940, it was the turning point.

In June, 1942, Koenig, then a brigadier general, was ordered by the Allied command to defend Bir Hacheim at all costs. With a tiny contingent of 300 men Koenig wrote one of the memorable pages in military history of all time.

His troops were a heterogeneous lot—Foreign Legionnaires, Marines, African colonials, volunteers from the French islands of the Pacific and a loyal few who from the moment of the defeat had followed the standard of General de Gaulle. For 16 days Koenig's garrison withstood the sustained fury of Rommel's attack. Military experts say today that it was Bir Hacheim that made El Alamein possible.

Alsatian Peasant, He's Much Like Young Russians

Practically unknown two years ago, General Koenig is headline news today. He is the first professional soldier to become commander-in-chief of an underground army. His forces number about 500,000 French patriots, of whom 150,000 are men of the Maquis.

The other day I had an opportunity to meet in New York a veteran of Bir Hacheim, Capt. Pierre Gabard, who lost his left leg in that engagement. From him I got a picture of Koenig.

In a sense Koenig reminds one of the young Russian generals. He neither hails from an old military family, nor is he a product of the French military academy of Saint-Cyr. He comes of Alsatian peasant stock and was born in Normandy.

The 46-year-old general looks not at all like the typical Frenchman. He is tall and solidly built; has dark blue eyes, chestnut-colored hair. His forthright look gives an impression of calm energy and controlled activity. The fine mouth with its short mustache bears a hint of an irony intensely human.

As a boy he went to school in Caen. In 1915, when he was 17, he entered the French Army as a volunteer and by the time the armistice of 1918 was signed he had earned the Croix de Guerre and other decorations.

For 20 years Joseph Pierre Koenig served with the Foreign Legion. He took part in all the campaigns that the French colonial armies conducted against Abd El Krim in the period between the first and second world wars. He served under Marshal Lyautey, and had as his superior officer a man with whom he was to be thrown many years later, General Giraud.

In Algiers in 1943, when Giraud was still co-president of the French National Committee, there came to Koenig's desk one day an order signed by Giraud with which he was in hearty disagreement. Taking his red pencil he wrote across it a blistering comment. As a result Koenig was confined to quarters for two weeks. But when a few months later Giraud was forced out, Koenig had his revenge. Since then his success has been meteoric.

At the outbreak of the war, Koenig was still in the Foreign Legion. He was already 41 years old and had never risen above the rank of captain. The fact that he was not a graduate of Saint-Cyr, the French West Point, stood in the way of promotion.

With his unit of Legionnaires he was first stationed at the Italian border, where he remained in inactivity throughout the period of the "phony war." But when hell broke loose, his unit was sent to Norway and there took part in the tragic battle of Narvik. It was a heroic fight for the Legionnaires. Koenig was among the few who came back.

Entire Career Protest Against Orthodox War

He was evacuated to England but left immediately for France, arriving there just in time to take part in the last phase of the disaster. For days Koenig and his sparce unit held the Brittany Peninsula. It was then, for the first time, that his spirit rose in revolt against the traditional technique of the old French generals. He disregarded the orders of his superiors; when the order was to withdraw, he attacked. If the collapse had not come so quickly he undoubtedly would have been disciplined by Weygand.

When Petain sued for an armistice, Koenig was one of the first to put himself at the disposal of General de Gaulle in London. He was given the job of recruiting and organizing the young Free French Army. Then he was sent to Africa. Eighteen months after his arrival in London, the old Foreign Legion captain became a young French general.

The man's entire career may be looked at as a protest against the orthodox brand of war that led France to its defeat.

Twenty years in the Legion and in Africa have given him a deep knowledge of human nature. They say of him that he has never been seen in a hurry; that he will allow nothing to surprise or upset him.

If he is fond of someone he addresses him, "Bonjour, mon vieux lapin." (Hello, my old rabbit.)

Montgomery said of him, "Koenig is the only general whom I've never heard make a stupid remark."

Koenig still wears on his general's uniform, in place of his newly-come-by orders and decorations, the rosette of the Foreign Legion, with the number 13—the insignia of the Thirteenth Brigade. He is reputed to have declared not long ago that he would don his decorations when his Alsatian homeland was once more free. Like Montgomery, he wears a dark blue beret; as a matter of fact, he had the habit long before Montgomery did.

Such is Koenig. And it speaks well for France's future that this man of simple heritage, with none of the traditional French military background, has risen to a position of such eminence.

HERE'S THE WAY GREATER GERMANY LOOKED in December, 1939, three months after the war began (also see map below) and a map that provides a good background for understanding the kind of country through which Allied armies soon will be pushing. At the time this map was made, before the blitz through France and the Low Countries, Germany claimed that she had procured what she wanted: lebensraum. This meant 265,000 square miles of land and about 97 million people (not including the part of Poland under German rule but not annexed) against 180,000 square miles of land and 60 million people only 5 years before. Express highways marked on map are about 75 feet wide, level and run through no towns, permitting about 70,000 soldiers, moving at 40 miles an hour, to pass a given point in one hour. There are 2000 miles of such roads, called "autobahnen," which Nazis in 1939 claimed as such fast speedways that 20 to 40 per cent in gasoline could be saved

Military Strategist Who Built It Also Comes to Bad End

Siegfried Line, Now Six Years Old, Outdated

By Max Werner

The rapidly advancing U. S. and British Armies have almost reached the last line and the last hope of German defense in the west, the famous Westwall, known in the Allied countries as the Siegfried Line. This German line of fortifications was established in 1938-39.

The Westwall is a fortification belt of a peculiar kind. It was modern and purposeful under the strategic circumstances of the first year of the war. In its sixth year it is outdated.

By peculiar coincidence it was built under the strategic supervision of the then general and supreme commander of the German Second Army group, later Field Marshal von Witzleben. His report to Hitler upon completion of the work concluded with the exclamation: "The Westwall holds and will be held, come what may!" (Der Westwall haelt und wird gehalten, komme was da wolle!)

400 Miles Long

Before the court that ordered his execution in August, Field Marshal von Witzeben expressed a revised opinion.

The Westwall is nearly 400 miles long, running from below Wesel in the north to the Swiss frontier in the south. It is located close to the German frontiers of 1939. (See map.) For three-quarters of its length from Wesel to Karlsruhe it is on the left bank of the Rhine, while its last quarter, from Karlsruhe southward is situated on the right bank.

The terrain is skillfully exploited for the fortification zone. It encompasses the hill and mountain chains southward from the Moselle River, that is to say, below the Luxembourg frontier: The Osborner Hochwald, the Schwarzwalder Hochwald (not to be confused with the Schwarzwald much farther south), the Pfaelzer Wald, the Bienwald on the left bank of the Rhine and Schwarzwald on the right bank.

The altitude varies from 1000 to 4000 feet (Schwarzwald).

Pill-Boxes Small

The Westwall is a kind of continuous front having an average depth of 25 to 30 miles. (40 to 50 kilometers.) A Wehrmacht report at the end of 1938 claimed it comprised 17,000 armored and concrete works. Though the works are differentiated in size and type, by far the greater part of them are small pill boxes for two to three men.

The main technical idea of the builders of the Westwall was not to construct centrally located, powerful fortifications, but instead to establish a dense and thorough defense system based on a multitude of defensive positions and a combination of fire power and obstacles of all kinds.

Machine guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, artillery of all calibers from the lightest to the heaviest and long-range cannon were to be able to lay a fire barrage on every single point of the enemy attack. The system of obstacles and of fire was planned to be flawless.

Purpose Four-fold

The tactical idea of the constructors of the Westwall, General von Witzleben and General Foerster, was:

To disperse the fire of the attacking enemy which would have to reckon with innumerable German defense installations and firing positions;

To bleed white the attacking forces enmeshed and caught in the deep defense zones;

To prevent deep breakthrough and the deployment of maneuver by the mobile forces of the attacker;

To stave off local breakthroughs by using powerful German reserves assembled under the cover of the west wall in its immediate rear.

Though the installations of the Westwall still have a certain technical value, the strategic idea under which it was constructed is already dead.

The Westwall shares with the Maginot Line the defect of being incomplete in its extent—namely of leaving the vulnerable northern sector unprotected. It ends directly beyond the Ruhr Valley, only a few miles from the vital industrial centers of Dortmund, Essen and Gelsenkirchen. Thus the most important industrial area of Germany is left undefended from the northwest direction from the Dutch frontier.

In 1939-40 it was planned to defend this sector by maneuver, with the overwhelmingly strong army group designated to invade the Low Countries. The other mass for maneuver was presumed to stand behind the Westwall.

Can Be Broken

But the Wehrmacht, beaten in the west and in the east, no longer possesses such forces.

The Westwall was planned as a powerful defensive screen and springboard for the offensive in the one-front war, in the west. In the sixth year of the war, however, when the Wehrmacht must fight the war on three major fronts, there is no more real German military power either behind or in front of the Westwall.

As a defense line the Westwall is by no means impregnable. It can be outflanked and it can be broken.

Hodges First To Hit Reich In Any Force

By Bob Considine

New York (INS).—A former buck private, Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hicks Hodges, all but unknown in his native land, stands as historic winner of the grim race by four great Allied Armies to be the first to invade Germany in force.

HODGES

General Hodges' battle-tested First Army, which has never stopped since June 6 when it battered its way up Normandy beaches and cracked Hitler's Atlantic Wall, is thundering into the Reich with one column at Trier and another encircling Aachen.

Trier is one of Germany's oldest cities, on the Siegfried Line; the place where Hodges himself was based in 1919 with Pershing's American Army of Occupation.

Patton's Opposite

If the tall, gray, handsome general has time to recall, he also may remember this week is the twenty-sixth anniversary of the St. Mihiel offensive, in which the then young Major Hodges was awarded the Silver Star.

The man few Americans know is a quiet 57-year-old Georgian who nearly became a reporter on his father's weekly newspaper.

He is the antithesis of his friend and one-time West Point classmate, Gen. George Smith Patton, jr. He rarely raises his voice and has a notable reputation as an infantry tactician. He taught tactics at West Point after flunking there as a plebe.

At West Point, Col. Meade Wildrick recalled that Hodges entered the academy June 16, 1904, when he was 17. He was "found"—West Point for flunked—a year later.

There were 136 in his class. Hodges was "found" in French and mathematics; enlisted as a private immediately afterward.

Hitler Lost Air War Even Before Poland

By the Associated Press

Hitler probably lost the air war before he sent his Luftwaffe over Poland in 1939.

That is the view of certain military experts who say the Nazis failed in the skies because old line German militarists thought of airplanes primarily as ground support weapons.

Hitler's airforce, again badly battered by the Allies this week, may have lost its opportunity for ultimate victory when it quit in the battle of England in the fall of 1940. Or it may have lost when it sat on the desert sands during the 1942 Middle East stalemate.

The men who had to face it know that the Luftwaffe did not lack in quality of men or machines in those battles. It simply did not have enough to outlast its enemy.

As some military men see it, the German Junkers had their thinking rooted in the history of surface fighting and failed to realize soon enough the full value of the airplane.

One obvious error in Nazi planning was the heavy employment of aircraft as tactical weapons and their inadequate use for strategic purposes—the kind of use by which the American Eighth Air Force and the Royal Air Force eventually smashed German warplane factories, fuel plants and supply lines.

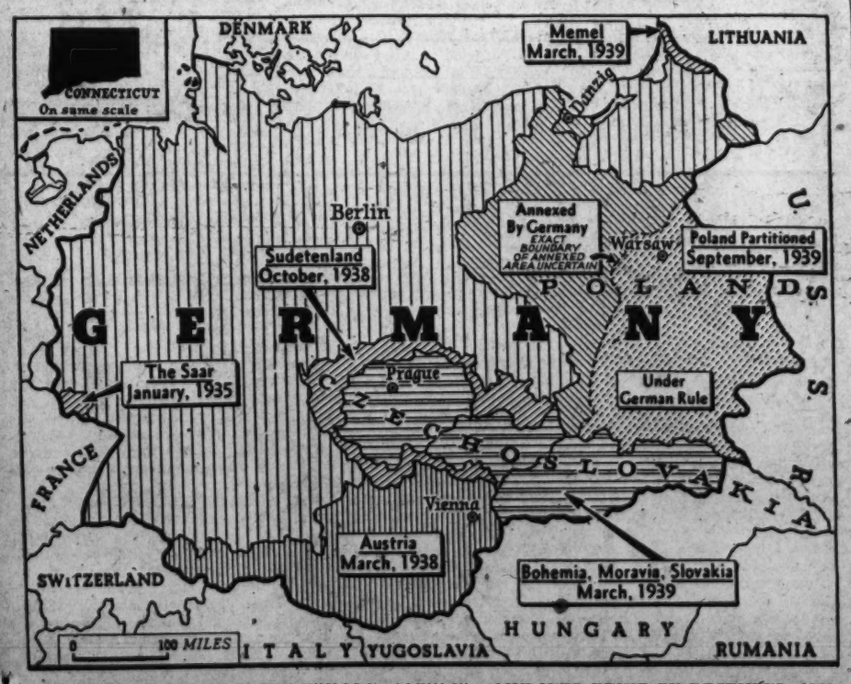
To put it briefly and perhaps over simplify it: Hitler planned a war based on the essentials of trench fighting, while the times called for new thinking and new weapons.

Scoffs at U. S.

The Germans, despite propaganda reports of 5000 first line aircraft, used only around 1500 planes, which was enough for the Poles' 350 outmoded fighting ships.

They walked through Norway with about 800 planes over them and crushed opposition in the Lowlands and France with no more than 3500.

No wonder the German leadership was inclined to scoff when President Roosevelt called for a yearly output of 50,000 war planes before the United States had entered the war.



HERE'S HOW GREATER GERMANY (ABOVE) CAME INTO BEING BY DECEMBER, 1939

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Electoral Muddle

No one who is familiar with our complicated electoral system can fail to be concerned over the chaos that is brewing in Texas. That State again has two slates of Democratic candidates for presidential electors, one pledged to vote for President Roosevelt and the other pledged to vote for some other Democrat. Its Secretary of State, Sidney Lathem, has ruled that those opposing the President are entitled to go on the ballot as nominees of the Democratic Party, presumably because they were chosen at the "regular" May convention which customarily names presidential elector candidates in Texas. The Roosevelt faction, which captured the September convention and selected a new slate of candidates, is challenging this decision in the courts.

When the issue was carried to the Texas Supreme Court in different form, it ruled that the slate named by the anti-Administration Democrats at the "regular" May convention constituted the legal nominees of the Democratic Party. Now it must decide whether the later convention had authority to change the original action. Apparently the whole controversy turns on State law, for the Constitution gives each State sweeping authority to "appoint" its presidential electors "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct."

If the court again upholds the action of the May convention, the only alternative to chaos may be a Republican victory over the divided Democratic factions in Texas. For some of the presidential elector candidates chosen by the regular convention in May are not pledged to any presidential nominee. Fifteen of this group are reported to have announced that, if elected, they will cast their votes in the Electoral College for Senator Byrd. Unless the others are pledged to some specific candidate, the Democrats of Texas will be required to vote blindfolded. Of course, it may be expected that the name of President Roosevelt will be placed on the ticket under some other designation than that of the Democratic Party if his supporters lose their case in court. But that would not necessarily remove the uncertainty as to where the remaining "anti" candidates stand.

The whole performance tends to make a farce of our electoral machinery. That is possible because of the absurd arrangement of having the people vote for Charlie McCarthies instead of directly for presidential and vice presidential candidates. We are surprised that the Texas muddle has not already aroused a vigorous move in Congress to abolish the obsolete Electoral College by constitutional amendment.

Switch In Romania

The striking thing about the armistice terms which the Allies, meeting in Moscow, have granted to Romania, is that those terms bear a British and an American imprint as well as a Russian. The terms should dispose of the argument that the Russians intend to be altogether arbitrary in the Balkans. We find the evidence in the lack of any definitive disposition of Transylvania, territory which was given to Romania under the 1919 treaty of Trianon and returned to Hungary by Hitler in the Vienna accord of 1940. With the final settlement left until the general peace has been decided, the conferees decided that "either the whole or the major part of Transylvania is to be returned to Romania." Note the qualification "or the major part"; this is significant as showing the possibility that the Trianon award, as well as Hitler's diktat at Vienna, is not regarded as sacrosanct.

In 1919, British and Americans didn't agree with the Trianon boundaries but gave in at French and Italian insistence. They felt that a fair award would be to keep within Hungary the part of the ceded area that was most plainly Hungarian. That part is served by the Arad-Oradea-Satmar rail line, and even the Romanians do not call it part of Transylvania, though they claimed it as Transylvania. Why the French and Italians supported the Romanian claim was demonstrated between wars. They used their support as a stick with which to gain economic concessions and political favors at Bucharest.

If, in the final settlement, this area is allowed to be retained by Hungary, then the minority problem created by the cession of Transylvania to Romania will be lightened. There are, on modest count, at least 1½ million Hungarians in Transylvania—that is to say, people who use Hungarian as their native tongue. About a million of these are in the zone which the British and Americans in 1919 thought should rightly be retained by Hungary. If the general peace after this war affirms this stand, however, there would still be half a million Hungarians left in Transylvania proper. That is no mean minority problem. The future of Europe stands or falls according to the way minorities are treated, and an insurance that fair treatment will be accorded should be afforded in all peace treaties, not least in the treaty which finally demarcates the Hungarian-Romanian frontier.

Guaranteed Loans

In order to bring about prompt reconversion of industrial plants to peacetime uses, money and credit as well as men and raw materials must be available for use. Although business groups in the aggregate are well supplied with funds to finance conversion to a peacetime basis, there will be many exceptions to the general rule. Some companies, heavily engaged in war production, will find themselves saddled with greatly extended plant and equipment after the war, with comparatively little cash in relation to their fixed investment. The amount of funds required to shift from wartime to peace production will also vary greatly. In some cases only limited outlays will be necessary; in other cases, radical transformations will have to be made. Finally, some concerns, especially smaller concerns, that have obtained few, if any, war contracts and may have suffered a severe shrinkage of civilian business, will be badly in need of financial aid.

Funds for constructing war plants and facilities have been provided to a preponderant extent by the Government. Through advance payments on contracts and in other ways Government agencies have also supplied a large volume of the working capital required to finance current war production operations. However, a considerable and increasing volume of current credit for working capital purposes has been supplied war industries in the form of so-called V and VT loans. Private commercial banks have made these loans, but they have been protected to a large extent against loss by loan guarantees of War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission. The recently passed Contract Termination Act contains a provision for guaranteed T loans of the type of the V and VT loans. The proceeds of these loans will be available to war contractors after termination, providing them immediately with funds for peacetime operations, while awaiting settlement of amounts due from the Government. The logical next step would be to provide guaranteed loans to assist worthy concerns to engage in peacetime operations. Accordingly, bills were introduced some months ago by Senator Wagner and Representative Spence authorizing general guarantees of loans by the Federal Reserve Banks and setting up a guaranty fund under control of the Federal Reserve Board.

This proposal has given rise to sharp differences of opinion. Many bankers regard it as a further step in the direction of socialization of credit facilities. They fear that Government loan guarantees, by eliminating most (in some cases all) of the risk from private bank lending, would ultimately lead to supersession of the private banking system by public lending agencies. Certainly elimination of the risk element from private lending by means of Government guarantees against loss inevitably carries with it conformity to certain conditions laid down by the guaranteeing agency, such as limitations on rates charged borrowers.

However, Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, testifying recently in favor of the Wagner bill, pointed out that some concerns are going to need larger amounts of credit than private banks will be willing to supply after the war. Many worthy would-be borrowers may not be able to meet the credit standards of private banks. In other words, they will be unsatisfactory credit risks. Yet, as a matter of national policy, with a view to stimulating employment, it may be essential to keep such concerns going. Mr. Eccles argues, therefore, that without a system of loan guarantees to take care of credit needs of this kind, the Government will simply provide more direct loans for the relief for business through lending agencies, such as the RFC and the SWPC. Consequently he concludes that extension of the system of loan guarantees to aid postwar financing of business would protect the private banking system against Government encroachment instead of jeopardizing its existence. The reasoning is sound, assuming that guaranteed loans would be made only when needed credits could not be otherwise obtained from private financing agencies.

Apart from his general arguments in support of the Wagner bill, Mr. Eccles is obviously interested in securing for the Federal Reserve Banks and the board authority to further a type of lending that would strengthen their power to influence the postwar use of credit. If a system of postwar guaranteed loans should be introduced, selection of the Federal Reserve Banks as guaranteeing and supervisory agencies appears to be logical and fitting.

Hurricane

We can consider ourselves very fortunate indeed that last week's hurricane passed us by here in Washington. Not since 1938 has a storm of such terrible proportions swerved from its normal course across the Atlantic to strike inland and spread disaster along our Eastern Seaboard. The blast tore its way northward at accelerating pace through Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York into New England and Canada. Its toll is not as grievous as that of 1938, the worst in our history. Even so, a fearful path of ruin has been traced.

Man with all his ingenuity has contrived nothing comparable to a hurricane in destructive power. And he has devised nothing effective with which to master, or even to oppose, it. We understand hurricanes now, to be sure. We know what causes them, how they behave, and are forewarned about their coming. But the best we can do to escape their fury is to move as much as possible from their course. How is a hurricane created? Richard Hughes offers an illuminating account in his brilliant narrative, *In Hazard:*

> The air above a warm patch of sea, somewhere in the Canaries, is warmed: so it will tend to be pushed up and replaced by the colder, weightier air around. . . . It rises in a single lump, as if it were encased in a gigantic balloon—being actually encased in its own comparative sluggishness. Cold air rushes in underneath not as a gentle draught but as a great wind, owing to the bodily lifting of so great a bulk of air.
>
> Air moving in from all round toward a central point: and in the middle, air rising; that is the beginning. Then two things happen. The turning of the earth starts the system turning; not fast at first, but in a gentle spiral. And the warm air which has risen, saturated with moisture from the surface of the sea, cools. Cooling, high up there, its moisture spouts out of it in rain. Now, when the water in air condenses, it releases the energy that held it there, just as the explosion of petrol releases energy. Millions of horsepower up there loose. As in a petrol motor, that energy is translated into motion: up rises the boundless balloon still higher, faster spins the vortex.
>
> Anything spinning fast enough tends to fly away from the center—or at any rate, like a planet round the sun, reaches a state of balance where it cannot fly inward. The wind soon spins round the center of a hurricane so fast it can no longer fly into that center, however vacuous it is. Mere action has formed a hollow pipe as impervious as if it were made of something solid.
>
> That is why it is often calm at the center of a hurricane: the wind actually cannot get in.
>
> So this extraordinary engine, 50 miles or more wide, built of speed-hardened air, its vast power generated by the sun and by the shedding of rain, spins westward across the floor of the Atlantic, often for weeks together, its power mounting as it goes. It is only when its bottom at last touches dry land (or very cold air) that the throttle is closed; no more moist air can be sucked in, and in a few days, or weeks at most, it spreads and dies.

Land Grabs

Evidently Governor Dewey intends to make an issue out of the increasing amount of public lands which is coming under Federal ownership. It will be an appealing subject out West. On the specific subject of the Jackson Hole "grab," which was made by the Executive over the head of Congress, the Department of the Interior has offered an explanation. The issue originated as far back as the Coolidge Administration, when John D. Rockefeller, jr., offered to buy the land, provided that the Federal Government accept it as a national monument. On this promise most of the land was acquired. But no Government action was taken till Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House, when, prodded by the charge that the Federal Government had been guilty of bad faith, the area was set aside as a national monument. Wyoming rose in protest against the segregation of so much of its land, including 16,000 acres still privately owned, and the case is now in the courts. Public discussion, on the question of alleged usurpation of congressional authority by the Executive as well as on the question of Wyoming's interest, may well be suspended pending a decision.

Not so, however, the general question that Governor Dewey raised. The platform adopted by the Republicans at Chicago commits the party to "restoration of long-established public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens to promote highest land use." It also pledges the party to irrigation of the semi-arid States "with full protection of the rights and interests of those States in the use and control of water for present and future irrigation." In addition, the Republican Party condemns the tendency of the present Administration to withdraw great sections of the public domain from economic use, for inclusion in national parks, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. Here is a needed campaign to prosecute. Though the American people, it seems to us, do not want to return to the old days when the public domain was gutted with reckless waste, they do not approve of arbitrary withdrawals of public land from development.

What is a State and what is a Federal interest has long been argued in connection with the land-use problem. Rivers do not stop at State lines—their course is governed by mountain ranges and granite plateaus and not by man-made boundaries. Such projects as the TVA and Grand Coulee are national in scope, because they span rivers which cross many States. As to forests, it was Theodore Roosevelt who first proposed that the protection of the country's forests be made a responsibility of the Federal Government. In other respects, too, the whole of the public interest might be involved in land use. Willard G. Van Name of the American Museum of Natural History recently pointed out that some contests over the use of public lands involve "on one side a few hundred local residents . . . and the other side consists of 130 million citizens of the United States, who own the acres in question and need them for a public purpose."

A "public land policy which provides opportunity of ownership" is not necessarily, of course, a wise goal. A given stretch of woodland may be more valuable as a playground or wildlife refuge than when cut down for its timber value. The use of a mountain meadow for the grazing of livestock may not be as beneficial to the Nation as a whole as the protection of that meadow for camping and recreation. Thoreau once told the story of a hunter who shot a seal which many children were watching with delight. The children went away. Their pleasure was gone. Perhaps, said the great naturalist, the seal alive was of benefit to more people than the seal dead.

Canadian Trade

By Janet R. Keith

Postwar Exports

CANADA will emerge from this war an important creditor nation as well as a leading world trader. That fact was underlined recently when the Canadian Parliament passed a bill providing for Dominion government loans or guarantees to foreign countries for the purpose of helping them finance their purchases of Canadian exports. The legislation also set up an Exports Credits Insurance Corporation to insure Canadian exporters against possible loss resulting from nonpayment on the part of foreign importers.

During the war Canada has become the world's exporter. But only about half of her three billion dollars worth of exports in 1943 represented civilian commodities of the type normally exported before the war. And even with civilian commodities, demand has been greatly increased by abnormal war requirements. It is possible, according to official estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that not more than a quarter of the present total of exports represents normal, established commercial trade.

SOME FALLING OFF in Canadian exports after the war can therefore be expected. On the other hand, commodities not being produced at present will again be available for export. And it is expected that there will be new customers for Canadian products.

Before the war the United States and Great Britain were Canada's two most important customers. Together they absorbed about 75 per cent of her exports. But in future Canada intends to expand her export market. For example, she wants to trade with South America, China, the USSR and other European countries.

IMMEDIATELY after the war, however, countries which have been occupied by the enemy will be struggling to get back on their feet financially. Many potential buyers of Canadian goods will be in a poor position to pay for them. But Canada invites these countries to place their orders anyway. The Canadian government is prepared to extend direct credit assistance to the governments of financially unstable countries to enable them to buy Canadian goods.

During the next three years the Canadian government may, for the purpose of facilitating and developing trade between Canada and any other country, guarantee the obligations of that country's government (or its recognized agent) to pay for Canadian exports. The total amount of such guarantees may go as high as 200 million dollars. Or Canada may make a direct loan to a foreign government, or guarantee any security issued by it in order to pay for Canadian-produced goods. The total value of loans made and securities acquired may not exceed 100 million dollars.

This credit assistance will be extended only to those countries which ask for it. The scheme is limited to a three-year period, because, as the Minister of Trade and Commerce pointed out in the House of Commons, "it is expected that the main need for direct credits will arise during the unsettled conditions of the transitional postwar years."

AS CONDITIONS become more stabilized, greater reliance will be placed upon export credits insurance to maintain and develop Canadian trade. The capital of the Export Credits Insurance Corp. is to be 10 million dollars, with the Government authorized to lend it an additional 50 million dollars. The prime object of the corporation will be to insure Canadian exporters against "loss caused by insolvency, delays in collection and transfer difficulties in connection with the export of Canadian-produced goods."

Members of the corporation will be the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada. It will be managed by a board of directors composed of the corporation members and four other directors appointed by the cabinet.

It is intended that the corporation shall be a self-maintaining, essentially nonprofit organization. Rates of premium will vary with each nonprofit transaction according to the amount of risk involved. Machinery for investigating the reliability of foreign firms will be set up by the corporation. The model for this government body is a similar organization which has functioned in Britain for many years.

With the provision of exporters' insurance and export credits assistance, Canada has once more stressed her vital interest in international trade.

Guernica

A renowned Spanish painter related, at the occasion of his Washington exposition, for everyone who wanted to listen the following story about his friend Picasso:

Some successful German merchants paid him a visit in his Paris studio. One of them asked, when they were lingering before his famous "Guernica," which shows the annihilation of his small Basque town by German Franco fliers in the Civil War:

"Is that your most recent work, Maestro?" Said Picasso: "It's YOUR work!"

WILLIAM SCHUPP.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.

Armistices

By Andre Visson

The United Nations' Inside Front

THE ROMANIAN armistice, the first to be made public (since the text of the Italian armistice signed more than a year ago has not yet been disclosed), contains several interesting indications.

1. Contrary to the practice of previous wars, the first condition imposed upon a defeated nation is not to lay down her arms but to use them without delay against her former allies for the benefit of the nations by whom she has been defeated.

This rather surprising condition is derived from our theory that all of Hitler's satellites have been forced, against their will, to fight in the Axis camp. As we have been fighting for their liberation as well as for our own survival, we are supposed to have been their "potential allies." We have drawn a sharp demarcation line between the people of those countries and their regimes. The Romanians have not been our enemies, not even the young King Mihail. Our enemies—Marshal von Antonescu and his crowd—have disappeared or have been eliminated. Those who remain are offered a chance to redeem their sins by fighting on our side against our enemy, who, we have always believed, was also their enemy.

The condition which imposes upon the Romanians the obligation of putting in the field against Germany and Hungary "not fewer than 12 infantry divisions" must not have been determined solely by our desire to increase our military forces. It is the tribute to the liberators of Romania.

2. THE ARMISTICE was signed in Moscow by the Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovski. But the Soviet marshal is declared to have been authorized to sign it not only by his government but also by the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Romania was defeated in the field by the Soviet armies, but in the air by American Liberators. The terms of the armistice signed in Moscow have been the result of common deliberation carried out in London by the representatives of the Big Three in the European Advisory Commission. Those representatives have been in permanent contact with their respective governments, who coordinated in London their individual drafts of the Romanian armistice. The text signed in Moscow is the final amalgamation of those drafts, approved by the American and British Ambassadors in Moscow.

Allied solidarity in the case of Romania is supposed to be carried on by the Allied Control Commission, which will be established in Bucharest. The Romanian military, naval and air forces will be under Soviet command. The Soviet army will occupy the country, avail itself of all its facilities, control all its communications, even its diplomatic codes; but the United States and the United Kingdom will be represented on the commission, which will have charge of the exacting execution of armistice conditions.

3. THE "IDEOLOGICAL" side of the present war is brought out in two paragraphs. The Romanians will abolish all Fascist or pro-Hitlerite organizations as well as all laws displaying racial discrimination. On the other hand, when they intern German and Hungarian civilians, they will make a distinction in favor of German and Hungarian Jews, who will not be interned.

4. Reparation indemnity set at 300 million dollars will be paid in goods but not in labor. It should be realized that a year ago a Hungarian economist of Communist faith, who had found refuge in Russia, came out with a plan to use forced German labor for repayment of all damage caused by Hitler's armies. This plan will not be applied to Romania.

5. The amount of 300 million dollars was judged too high by the Romanians. It was the condition to which the Romanian delegation objected most strenuously. The Soviet delegates insisted upon it, recalling that prewar Romanian foreign trade had reached an annual 120 million dollars. The Romanians will have to pay the stipulated 300 million dollars in the course of six years. Their yearly payment in goods will not exceed 50 per cent of their prewar trade.

Part of those payments in goods will be made in oil. Most of the Romanian oil, however, has belonged to foreign corporations with British, French, Belgian and American capital. The armistice terms oblige the Romanians to compensate for the damage to Allied property caused by the war. Many Allied-owned oil wells in Romania have been severely disabled. Consequently the deliveries of Romanian oil to Soviet Russia, on the reparation account, will prove fairly costly to the Romanians. When they deliver their oil, they will have to pay both the Allies and Soviet Russia.

FURTHERMORE, they have subscribed to the obligation of returning intact to Russia all machine equipment which they removed during the war from Russian territory and in addition to the return of that equipment, they must deliver, on the reparation account, various other machine equipment.

Romania is an agricultural country which had only just begun to build her own industry. She is rather poorly supplied with machine equipment. It is not clear what kind of equipment she will be able to deliver.

6. The signers of the armistice have recognized the American dollar as the most stable currency to be used as a yardstick for the evaluation of goods delivered by the Romanians.

The appendix to the paragraph dealing with reparation payments specifies, however, that the American dollar will be used as a yardstick on its gold parity as of the day when the agreement was signed.

7. Soviet Russia and her Allies have agreed that Romania will recover Transylvania, either the whole or major part of it. The return of Transylvania to Romania, however, will have to be confirmed in the course of a peaceful settlement. The postwar Hungarian-Romanian border will be established later. This stipulation may have been inspired by the American conception of border problems. Official circles in Washington have repeatedly emphasized their desire to see all border problems discussed and settled only after the war.

8. THE ONLY BORDER of Romania which is already fixed by the armistice is the Romanian-Russian one. The Soviet Union recovers her 1940 boundary line, which was drawn up in the spring of 1940 when former King Carol accepted the Soviet demand to return Bessarabia, until 1919 a Russian province, and to turn over to the Soviet Union the province of Bukovina, which did not belong to Russia, but which Moscow claimed on ethnographical bases. (The majority of the inhabitants of Bukovina are of Ukrainian stock.)

9. It is interesting to note that the chairman of the Romanian delegation was Lucretiu Patrascanu, the only Communist member of the new Romanian coalition cabinet. On the other hand, Prince Barbu Stirbey, who in the days of Queen Marie of Romania had an exceptional personal position at the Court of Bucharest, and who came to Moscow as a member of the Romanian delegation after having contacted Allied representatives in Cairo this spring, lost his princely title on his way from Cairo to Moscow. In the text of the agreement he is referred to as "Mr. Stirbey."

We will have to wait for the texts of the Bulgarian and Finnish armistices, which are expected within the next few days. The comparative study of these texts may cast light on the Soviet policy in regard to her neighbors, at least in its immediate stage.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Reply To Mr. Hull

Mr. Hull stated September 11 that he considers that Austria's time to make her own contribution toward her liberation is almost up in view of the fact that the Allies are approaching already from several directions, and that there has been no evidence of any resistance in Austria, other than occasional sabotage reports.

It seems to me that, although Austria has always been treated on a very doubtful footing as compared with other occupied countries, she is now expected to behave much better. True, the Allies are approaching her borders, but on all sides they are still over 300 miles away. Considering that their road leads over increasingly mountainous territory, it is no exaggeration to state that 300 geographical miles correspond to 1000 strategic miles.

France did not rise though the Allies were only across the Channel. When the invasion came, the Allies were fighting for two months on French soil without creating a movement behind the lines corresponding to the magnitude of the Allies' undertaking. Paris started to rise only when the Allied troops arrived in its suburbs and was then allowed to do its own token liberation without receiving a warning that its time is almost up.

What happened in France happened, and will happen, everywhere. Defeated and occupied populations simply have not the means to stage a large-scale resistance against the still powerful German war machine, unless that war machine is already defeated in their regions. The Poles of Warsaw only rose when the Russians were in sight of the city—yet their sacrifice was in vain. The Allies are nearer to Czechoslovakia than to Austria, yet in Bohemia and Moravia, home of seven million Czechs, no sign of resistance has been discovered other than "occasional" sabotage acts. This because no people, not only Austrians, can show their true attitude toward the Nazis by anything but "occasional" sabotage unless their liberators are at their very doorsteps—not 300 miles away. No self-liberating movement could rise in Belgium, Holland or Norway. The men who rose in Slovakia as guerillas were primarily paratroopers trained abroad and dropped in remote regions. The only ones whom sheer disgust with the aggressors made rise—without the chance of being aided from outside—were the Danes. By that act of heroism they have beaten all the rest of us.

Thus one cannot fairly expect from Austria—who was never given the chance of being represented among the United Nations and was never given the fanfare publicity of a government-in-exile—that she should do something which was considered impossible for all others. When the Allies were materially as far away from France as they are now from Austria, Allied authorities constantly appealed to the French resistance groups not to rise prematurely.

In addition to these arguments, it must be pointed out that, from the point of view of foreign occupation, Austria is worse off than any other country. As Mr. Hull must be aware, there is not a single Austrian regiment in Austria. Austrians have been absorbed in Prussian or other units and provision has been made by the Nazi command that only non-Austrian units are stationed in Austria. Resistance movements—which do exist according to all neutral reports coming via Sweden or Switzerland and even according to Russian reports—have in Austria the double handicap that the Gestapo speaks and understands their language. Finally, the Nazis have planned to use Alpine Austria as the last fortress into which to retire before staging a Wagnerian Gotterdammerung and, consequently, have tightened the grip over Austria more than over any other region.

Thus I don't think it is justified to approach the Austrian problem in the way Mr. Hull does. Besides the four and a half million Austrian adults (out of a population of six and a half million), there are now in the country over a million Germans and about two million foreign workers (Czech, Poles, French, Italians, Dutch, etc.). Surely these foreign workers would rise en masse the minute they would perceive a chance to success. But they are as inconspicuous as the Austrians are, in Austria, they have committed even less sabotage than the native population.

Austrians should not be treated better than anyone else. But in view of the great foreign population now in Austria I suggest to measure Austrian resistance in relation to the resistance of these foreign groups. If these groups rise before the Austrians do, then, and only then, would Mr. Hull be justified in stating that Austria's time to do something is up.

I am certainly enthusiastic about the Allied cause. But if I were in Austria today I would apply the same wisdom the Allies have applied in waiting for the invasion three years in spite of the reproving wrinkles on Russia's brow; I would give the sign to rise not a second before being convinced on the spot that the ball I was sending off would eventually overthrow the pins.

L. K.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.

Sedition Trial

Senator Langer, Republican of the great State of North Dakota, spoke up in the Senate. He denounced the sedition trial as a judicial farce and asked for dismissal of the grave indictment: Conspiring to incite the armed forces to mutiny! At the same time this gentleman did not fail to mention that he is prejudiced in favor of the defendants and closed with the statement that some of the defendants are either actually demented, at least to a point belonging distinctly to the lunatic fringe! And then he conceded that there may be credible evidence that some of the defendants did much more than express their opinions, that they did, in fact, carry on in a manner to give aid and comfort to the enemies, etc. And Senator Langer asked for a complete dismissal of the case!

Some of the defendants are really pleased to be called crackpots or lunatics, but they are dangerous individuals who nearly succeeded in finishing their dirty work. Similar crackpots succeeded in Germany, with the result that a Hitler was born.

The seditionists are accused of a grave crime. They must be brought before justice. If guilty they have to pay the penalty, if not guilty they must be set free.

Today the defendants have the right to stand on their constitutional rights and I assure the gentleman from North Dakota that most of these so-called lunatics are taking plenty of advantage of these constitutional laws, laws they intended to destroy.

Offer your knowledge, Senator, to help the war effort and don't waste your time in the Senate to besmear American justice.

JUSTICE.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.

Nisei Treatment

For a long time both my husband, James M. Omura, and myself have been admiring the great work The Washington Post has been doing in presenting the unfair treatment accorded the Nisei in time of war. There is no doubt that the thoughts behind the articles and editorials published in The Washington Post are absolutely democratic. I hope there will come a day when all the newspapers will carry democratic articles.

Is it fair to take away Japanese-American rights in time of war and forget the democratic principles for which so many Japanese Americans have died to protect in Italy, France, Australia, South Pacific, etc.? I wonder if this is too much to ask of the American public to comprehend? Or is it too much for Americans of Japanese extraction to fight for?

CARYL F. OMURA.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 12.

Times, Policies Change

Insurance for Jobless Easily Becomes Source Of More Unemployment

By Leo Wolman

Compulsory unemployment insurance, in its modern form, started some 30 years ago as a simple and straightforward institution. Its purpose was to tide people over periods of hardship due to involuntary unemployment. It did not aim to deal with prolonged, chronic, mass unemployment, because that type of unemployment was unknown in the era of the beginnings of unemployment insurance.

Certainly no one concerned with the initiation of this form of social insurance for a moment imagined that it itself might become a fertile source of added unemployment.

Indeed, in order to keep unemployment insurance from causing unemployment, the early plans and their administration were based upon carefully considered principles.

The benefits were to be moderate so as not to discourage men from seeking and taking jobs. Benefits were not to run forever but were limited to a specified and moderate period. It was contemplated that the beneficiaries should contribute to the unemployment funds, so that they would feel responsible for the proper management of the system and for its solvency.

Protective Features Perverted, Shed With Time

The amount of benefit was assumed to bear a specified relation to an individual's contribution, thus preserving the insurance features of this experiment in social reform.

In time, unemployment insurance schemes began to shed these protective features, or to pervert them.

In the prolonged depression of England, following the first World War, limitations on benefits were suspended as "uncovenanted" and "extended" benefits were paid to many persons who had exhausted such insurance rights as they may once have had.

In the American law, which followed the British by several decades, employes were not required to contribute at all and that means of securing a sense of responsibility among the beneficiaries went by default.

In both the British and American systems, the need to define "suitable employment" flowered from a mere administrative expedient into an instrument for fixing wages and other standards of work.

As we enter this postwar period, with its vast problems of economic readjustment and the prospect of enormous shifts in employment, we threaten to strip unemployment insurance of the most potent of its insurance attributes and to convert it into a great machine for distributing relief.

Now Funnel to Preserve Purchasing Power

The Beveridge Plan proposes to pay unemployment benefits for indefinite periods. In the United States, as such measures as the Murray-Kilgore bill provide, we have come to conceive unemployment insurance as a funnel through which we can conveniently pour public funds for the purpose of sustaining "purchasing power," and as a means of maintaining trade union rates of wages, inflated by the deliberate labor policy of the Government before the war and by extraordinary shortages of labor during the war.

This great panic to squander public moneys and to further dubious and harmful economic policies has seized us at a time when American employes, both public and private, are still enjoying the greatest prosperity of all time.

In times such as these one would have supposed that men and women would be capable of taking care of themselves and would hesitate to look for aid to a Government already heavily overburdened with debt and future financial obligations.

In times such as these one would have supposed that sound public policy would dictate the most moderate drafts on our insurance funds and their conservation against contingencies in the more distant future, when they may conceivably be much more badly needed than in the next couple of years.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S TONIC FOR WORLD SECURITY
RUSSELL CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR REMEDY
JOE STALIN'S SECRET PRESCRIPTION
TO BE TAKEN EXTERNALLY ONLY
WAR
CONGRESSIONAL WHAFFLE'S HOME GROWN BRAND OF PEACE
SUMNER WELLS POWER POLITICS YOU'LL NEVER GET WELL WITHOUT IT
SINE QUA NON
SPECIFIC FOR WORLD ILLS
DOC MULL'S "OAKS" GUARANTEED INTERNATIONAL PEACE CURE ALL
ENDORSED BY DEWEY (MAYBE)
WALTER LIPPMANN'S NONE SUCH CURE FOR WAR
GRANDMA BOAK'S MIND OVER MATTER FOR WORLD PEACE
ELY CULBERTSON'S ZONES OF SAFETY PATROL BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
DOROTHY THOMPSON CAN CURE YOU
TRY NO FURTHER
WENDELL WILLKIE'S ONE WORLD CURE FOR EVERYTHING THAT AILS YOU
THIS WAR-TORN WORLD

THEY SAY THERE'S ONLY ONE SURE CURE

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Navy Accused of Manpower Waste

By Drew Pearson

Before Secretary of the Navy Forrestal goes full steam ahead with his plan to induct 600,000 more men into the Navy in the next nine months, he might look into certain waste of manpower in the Navy.

FORRESTAL

As an example, he might begin at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., where both officers and men long have been fed up with the fact that they are overstaffed and have little to do. About 1000 civilians are employed around the post to do various jobs which the Navy could easily do itself at a tremendous saving to the taxpayer. Moreover, many of the civilians are given draft deferments, although they do nothing more important than mowing lawns and washing windows.

For instance, the dirigible hangars at Lakehurst are of treated wood, bolted together with thousands of bolts. A contractor maintains a crew of 20 men who constantly tighten these bolts. It is not a skilled job, and Navy men, tired of lying around, could easily do the job instead of civilians.

However, a sailor is not even permitted to replace a light bulb if he finds it burned out. One civilian is employed to check the bad bulbs, then two civilians come through—one to hold the stepladder and the other to replace the bulbs.

Other civilians are employed to cut the grass, trim the shrubbery, sweep the sidewalks—at 90 cents an hour, while Navy men play cards or nearly go nuts from idleness. Meanwhile, advertisements appear in the neighboring Tom's River (N. J.) newspaper asking for more civilians to work at Lakehurst.

One sailor, fed up with doing nothing, got hold of some carpenters' tools and made a cabinet for an officers' wife. Other sailors were so anxious to have something to do that they came and joined him.

Some sailors are kept partially busy at various boondoggling projects. Two men serve coffee all day long to the officers making up the payroll. Others are supposed to be studying in a pigeon school—a six months' course to learn something about carrier pigeons which consists chiefly of tying tabs on the birds' legs and cleaning up after them.

At a lighter-than-air naval station, there have to be some surplus men available to pull blimps down to the ground when they arrive. However, the extra manpower could just as well be kept busy doing jobs which take several hundred civilians out of more useful employment and which cost the taxpayer thousands of dollars weekly.

Surplus Battle

Three times the committee came close to giving up and asking for appointment of a new committee. The vote was generally 9 to 3, the majority favoring safeguards to prevent big business from monopolizing surplus war property.

Throughout the meetings the Senate group—including 4 Democrats and 3 Republicans—stood together. Voting with them most of the time were the 2 House Republicans—George Bender of Ohio and Charles Gifford of Massachusetts. The 3 hold-outs were Carter Manasco of Alabama, Jack Cochran of Missouri and William M. Whittington of Mississippi, all Democrats.

The first major issue was whether disposal of the hundred billion dollars worth of surplus property should be directed by a single administrator (Will Clayton) or a board of 8. The Senate had voted a bill providing for the board and the House had voted for a single administrator.

On two occasions the committee almost decided to dissolve and report failure, before Vermont's able Senator Warren Austin finally proposed an acceptable compromise—a single administrator responsible to a four-man board to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

Mrs. Hull on Welles

Dinner companions of Mrs. Cordell Hull, vigorous-minded wife of the Secretary of State, get an earful about former Undersecretary Sumner Welles and his best-selling book, "The Time for Decision."

Reading between the sentences of Mrs. Hull's quite positive views, her dinner companions almost get the impression that she is indignant because Sumner Welles failed to lambast her husband.

Actually, Welles showed the height of courtesy toward his old chief in the State Department. He mentioned Mr. Hull just exactly once—and in a most laudatory manner.

However, to be ignored is worse than being criticized, so Mrs. Hull complains bitterly about the Welles book.

Some knock-down battles over how to dispose of surplus property have occurred behind the closed doors of the Senate-House Conference Committee.

Center of Battle

The second big fight came on the proposal that surplus educational and health supplies be given to schools and hospitals. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Representative Bender of Ohio led the fight for this proposal, with Mississippi cotton-grower Whittington leading the three-man opposition. Rarely heard on the House floor, the reactionary Whittington is a powerful figure in House committee rooms.

Shortage of surgical equipment and other hospital needs is well known, and educational authorities are extremely worried about replacing school equipment. The schools have trained over nine million people of all ages for war jobs in the past few years and their equipment has depreciated alarmingly. New equipment is not available and, even if it were, few schools have the funds to buy it.

After a full two days of argument Missouri's level-headed Jack Cochran finally proposed a substitute proposal which was agreed upon. Alabama's Manasco and Mississippi's Whittington were not satisfied, but they were now a minority of the House delegation and so had no choice but to accept.

The Cochran compromise permits the Federal Government to sell equipment on special terms to hospitals and schools, or to lease it to these institutions. This will mean that public hospitals and small rural hospitals will not have to bid against wealthy private institutions for the medical materials released by the military.

Merry Go Round

Floridians who worked hard salvaging metal for the scrap drive are burnt up because the Navy has been towing old planes out to sea, dumping them into the ocean. Navy's lame explanation is that transportation shortages make it impossible to send the planes back North for steel and aluminum salvage . . . **Life's editorial charging that Sidney Hillman did not know America and was trying to sell a foreign idea over here, was written by Willie Schlamm, an Austrian refugee . . .** Undersecretary of State Stettinius took British Undersecretary of State Sir Alexander Cadogan to a baseball game between the Giants and the Dodgers in New York. Cadogan rooted for the Giants, saw his favorites licked by Brooklyn . . . Though only one was invited, six Reuters Washington correspondents showed up at a cocktail party given the Indian Committee for National Liberation in an effort to detect anti-British sentiment.

Many Casting Hillman Stones Reminded to Look at Record

By Carl Sandburg

The literary output from several different directions, all getting respectable publication and a circulation running into many millions, makes out that Sidney Hillman is a stinker and enemy of the republic.

Go talk with Meyer Kestnbaum, the president of Hart Schaffner & Marx. His company has been dealing with the Hillman union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for 32 years. Ask Mr. Kestnbaum. You would find a man with a philosophy of history, a peculiar sense of justice, a keen awareness in human relations, a genuinely sympathetic understanding of the employer who fears the labor racketeer or the trade union official whose word is not dependable. And his company wouldn't care to go back to the uncertain days before collective bargaining when management and labor made war on each other.

Much Accomplished

There isn't space here to tell how admirably in the garment industry the shop steward system for the adjustment of grievances between employer and employe has worked. In early days cases going to the impartial umpire numbered hundreds; in recent years they have been few and last year there was not one.

Did the banking structure of Amalgamated, with its many millions of deposits, totter and collapse when the great depression came? No, they went right along paying four per cent to depositors. Have any of the union's cooperative housing organizations failed? Not one. Have they carried on culturally with club houses, libraries, schools, reading courses, debating societies, sports, athletics and summer outings at their own camps? They have.

Ill From Efforts

And did Sidney Hillman throw in with all he had in those early days of the OPM on a thankless and tangled job where somebody had to make a begining and fade out in the kind of heroic failure given to him and Bill Knudsen? Yes, Hillman wrecked his health and ended in a hospital.

It has interested some of the night riders trying to do a hatchet job on Hillman that he is Lithuanian born. To this we have come! When the man wanted parents and was going to be ushered into life as an infant, he decided it would be Kovno rather than Philadelphia, Pa., or Owosso, Mich.

Those who cry fear and warning that Sid Hillman is getting into deep water and won't get out, don't seem to know he's been in deep water all his life. He is a good piece of a man, better than his belittlers.

Don't wait until November 7th . . .

. . . to find out what American voters are thinking!

Wherever you go from now until election, people will be asking, "Who's going to win in November?" Maybe you feel you already have the answer. But don't get yourself out on a limb before you take a look at the latest Gallup Poll in The Washington Post.

For the Gallup Poll spots trends as they develop during the campaign . . . trends that can change "sure" states into ones that are "doubtful." And it's the doubtful states that win elections! So keep your finger on the public pulse by following the Gallup Poll appearing in The Post Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It's the only Washington newspaper that brings you The Gallup Poll.

The Washington Post

The Gallup Poll

FDR Is Gaining in California As Dewey Heads Into State

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Heading into California next Wednesday, Thomas E. Dewey will invade a State whose votes may be the deciding factor in the 1944 presidential election.

California, with its 25 electoral votes, presents a tough nut for the Republicans to crack. President Roosevelt is not only running ahead of Governor Dewey in popularity in the State, but has increased his lead slightly during the past few weeks.

In early August the Institute reported California in Mr. Roosevelt's column with a vote of 53 per cent. The latest survey of the State, completed just prior to Dewey's trip, shows the following:

CALIFORNIA

	August	TODAY
Roosevelt	53%	55%
Dewey	47	45

The Roosevelt upswing on the Pacific Coast is undoubtedly a reflection of the continued good news from the European fighting fronts, and the fact that the President himself visited the West Coast recently.

Governor Dewey's present campaign trip with its attendant public appearances may have the effect of reversing the Democratic trend. The Republican candidate is scheduled to make two major speeches in California, one in San Francisco on Wednesday and the other in Los Angeles on Thursday.

After leaving California the Dewey train will head back East, with a major stop scheduled for Oklahoma.

In this important "border" State, with 10 electoral votes, the political situation looks nip and tuck today with Roosevelt holding a slight advantage.

The Institute's late August report showed Oklahoma leaning toward Roosevelt, his percentage being 51 per cent. Latest results from the State show no change.

OKLAHOMA

	August	TODAY
Roosevelt	51%	51%
Dewey	49	49

All percentages above apply to civilian voters only, not including the soldier vote. Moreover, figures do not constitute a prediction of the November result in any State, but represents sentiment only as of the present time.

During the past week the Institute has reported sentiment in six States on Dewey's campaign schedule. A summary follows:

	Roosevelt	Dewey
Michigan	45%	55%
Iowa	45	55
Nebraska	34	66
Idaho	48	52
Washington	55	45
Oregon	51	49

Politics Again

MacArthur's Not Abused, Says Writer

By Ernest Lindley

The charge that General MacArthur has been discriminated against because the President regarded him as a political threat has been made familiar by the isolationist press.

Now Governor Dewey has picked it up. He says that MacArthur should be given greater scope and recognition and more supplies.

LINDLEY

What greater scope and recognition should General MacArthur be given? For 2½ years he has been Allied commander in the southwest Pacific, an area which embraces the approaches to the Philippines from Australia and New Guinea.

The next step up would be commander in chief of all Pacific operations.

These operations are, at the core, naval. Can anyone deny that they have been brilliantly conducted under the direction of Admirals King and Nimitz? Does anyone think that any general could conduct them any better, or even as well? Ask any naval officer.

Some sort of joint command might be rigged up. But that would be a dangerous step backward.

The only other posts which are more important than the one already held by MacArthur are chief of staff of the Army and supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe.

Does any sane person really think that General Marshall should be replaced, or, for that matter, General Eisenhower?

Will Redeem Pledge

If the defeat of Japan requires large-scale use of ground forces in China or in Japan proper, an Army general probably will be placed in command of them. If the Philippines have been liberated, meanwhile, General MacArthur might be named to such a command; although if there is a major campaign in China General Stilwell, who speaks Chinese and is, among other things, chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek, presumably would be considered for this responsibility.

General Eisenhower, who has proved so skillful in handling of forces of diverse nationality, also might be available.

But, meanwhile, General MacArthur is well on his way back to the Philippines for the redemption of his pledge to liberate them. That in itself is a large and honorable task and one that it is altogether fitting that he should perform.

As to supplies, it is well known that they are distributed in accordance with the strategic decisions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Those available for the Pacific have been distributed under the direction of the American Chiefs of Staff.

Two Basic Reasons

When MacArthur first began shouting for more supplies, more planes and more of everything, he was probably no worse off relatively than other theater commanders. The main difference was that he made his demands more or less in public, whereas the others went through channels.

The hard fact in early 1942 was that there were not enough planes, supplies and men to go around or enough ships to carry them.

As time passed there were two basic reasons why MacArthur did not receive all that he wanted. The first was the combined Anglo-American decision to beat Germany first. This was taken by Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill with the full support of General Marshall.

The Navy's attitude was mixed. This was probably the most critical decision of the war. It was the one which evoked the strongest protests from isolationist quarters and, with the loss of the Philippines, generated the boom to make General MacArthur Chief of Staff or commander in chief of all American forces. Its essential wisdom is hardly debatable any more even though some of the individual subdecisions—such as the sacrificing of a larger and earlier campaign to Burma to the defensive in Italy—are open to challenge.

Supplies Now Adequate

The second basic reason why MacArthur did not get all he thought he should have was that his views on Pacific strategy did not altogether jibe with the Navy's. The Navy was working toward the great march across the central Pacific.

MacArthur has had in recent months adequate forces to perform the tasks assigned to him. Unquestionably, he will be given enough for the next jump on his route. In fact, some naval officers feared that when Roosevelt went to Pearl Harbor he might make verbal commitments to MacArthur to provide forces in excess of those tentatively allotted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff—thus possibly delaying or weakening the main drive across the central Pacific.

Dewey's criticism of the treatment of MacArthur is, although he may not know it, a fundamental criticism of the wisdom of the American Chiefs of Staff.

In his acceptance speech he said he was against "civilian interference" with the conduct of the war and that, if elected, he would retain General Marshall and Admiral King.

Now he sets himself up as a man whose judgment on matters of military strategy is superior to theirs.

Democratic Candidates Anxiously Await First FDR Political Speech

By Mark Sullivan

Next Saturday evening President Roosevelt will deliver the first "political" speech of his campaign; it will be to a labor organization, the Teamsters' Union. Washington speculates on what line he will take. In the jargon of the New Deal, will he move to the right, that is, toward the conservatives; or to the left, that is, toward the Left Wingers and radicals? Mr. Roosevelt is capable of any surprise.

As definitely as is conceivable Mr. Roosevelt in this campaign is labeled as a labor candidate in the broad sense. Also, and even more definitely and conclusively, he is labeled as a Leftist candidate, as the candidate of practically all the Leftist groups, including the extreme radicals. (These two groups, labor and the Leftists, while they overlap somewhat, are decidedly not identical. Many members of labor unions are thoroughly conservative.)

Made Official

The labeling of Mr. Roosevelt as a labor candidate is official. It came from a member of his Cabinet, Attorney General Francis Biddle, at a dinner of inner-circle New Dealers, held in celebration of the ninth anniversary of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, March 4, 1942. The dinner was not public but it happened that a reporter of The Washington Post was present. Among the jubilations he heard he described Mr. Biddle as saying that the New Deal "is a poltical party tied up with the labor movement under an able political leader."

The labeling of Mr. Roosevelt in the public eye as the candidate of the Leftists and radicals is the result of a remarkable coincidence that occurred last May. Within one week four Left Wing organizations, comprising practically all the Leftist and radical thought in America, indorsed Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term.

The most radical group in the country, the Communists, now calling themselves the Communist Political Association, indorsed Mr. Roosevelt and at the same time heard their head, Earl Browder, say: "We remain an organization of Communists . . . who hold the principles of scientific Socialism, of Marxism."

Another Left Wing organization, the American Labor Party, took steps preliminary to indorsing Mr. Roosevelt, which they later did. Another Left Wing party, a split-off from the American Labor Party, somewhat less Left Wing than the latter, calling itself the Liberal party, formally nominated President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

The most Left Wing of the national labor organizations, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting through its Committee for Political Action, indorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Must Win Regulars

In the light of these actions by these four groups, and in view of the public awareness, through more recent events, that Mr. Roosevelt is the candidate of the Left Wing groups, with his candidacy supported by them with an activity and vigor that Left Wing groups in American politics have never shown before—in the light of this, is it conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt next Saturday night should make a conservative speech?

Conceivably, yes. As a political strategy, it would be a tenable course.

There are conservative Democrats who hope, though not very hopefully, that Mr. Roosevelt will make a gesture of placation. They would like him to hold out a lifeline which might justify them in supporting him.

Of the conservative Democrats who entertain this tenuous hope, the most anxious are the ones who this year are candidates for election. They are going to be running on the same ticket with Mr. Roosevelt and they want some justification for supporting him—and some justification also for asking conservative Democratic voters to support both Mr. Roosevelt and themselves.

Hardly anywhere in the country is there a Democratic candidate for any office who can hope to win unless he has the support of the regulars of his party. Only in a few small and isolated districts can the support of CIO and the other Left Wing groups be enough. There are a few such districts, chiefly in large cities.

But there is no whole State and only a very few Congress districts in which a Democratic candidate can expect to win without the fairly wholehearted support of his party regulars. Facing this condition, Democratic candidates everywhere must wish that Mr. Roosevelt next Saturday night will take a line which will somehow distinguish him from what is at present his extreme identification with Left Wing thought.

Easier Rehiring Seen With New Law in Effect

By Hudson Phillips

New York, (AP).—The task of rehiring millions temporarily out of work will be much easier after this war than it was in 1918, even though the Government will end 10 times as many contracts, the American Arbitration Association said today.

The nonpartisan, nonprofit organization said reconversion will be easier because of the War Contract Settlement Act which became law last July 21.

The association is administrator of tribunals which arbitrate labor, civil, and numerous commercial disagreements.

"If that law had not been passed, all canceled war contracts would have been frozen," Paul Fitzpatrick, vice president of the association, said. "Manufacturers would not have known when to expect money due them for orders partly completed.

"Time is the essence in cancellations. When the war ends, manufacturers must know quickly where they stand, so they can reconvert and rehire workers and returning veterans."

Fitzpatrick said before passage of the law, settlement officers were final judges of any disputed fact; could hold up a whole contract if there were disagreement as to any part.

Back Them Up With War Bonds

A long, hard road lies ahead of them. There will be many a desperate, heart-breaking day before they reach the end of that road. And many a white cross will mark its course through the tortured battlefields of Europe.

But you can do something to help our gallant fighting men in their hour of need. You can let them know that you're backing them to the limit—to your last dollar—by buying War Bonds. Now, as never before, our fighting men look to you.

The Washington Post

Could Be Nightmare, Too

Uncle Sam Gives Dope To Million GI Nephews Dreaming About Farms

By Christine Sadler

As Department of Agriculture experts estimate it, a million or so soldiers and sailors go to sleep each night dreaming of the farms they hope to have as soon as they are veterans.

While these farms—with their ever-bountiful harvests, peace and independence—are fine for dream purposes, specialists have decided they must get through to the future veterans somehow with a few solid facts on what farm life in America really means.

THE DREAM'S PRETTY NICE

BUT WATCH OUT FOR THIS

Hence a little book entitled "Shall I Be a Farmer?" is now being rushed to the global battle-fronts and soon to be picked up at USO and Red Cross camps both here and abroad, which would be invaluable to any prospective farmer.

Tone of the book, first of Government pamphlets on postwar opportunities for service men, is definitely one of "Hey, Bud, let's talk this over and maybe get the dream down to something you can handle."

Farming is a good thing, says Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in the foreword, and he commends it highly—if the buyer can "obtain an adequate farm," doesn't pay more than long-range earning capacity will justify, has some capital for equipment, and if he will fortify himself with a good bit of knowledge.

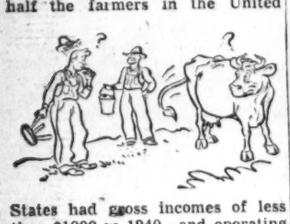
No Easy Job

Paul V. Maris, director of the farm ownership division, Farm Security Administration, who wrote the booklet, gets down to earth immediately by cautioning servicemen, "The real farm is no dream." The neighbors a farmer has are not always friendly. Weather never considers plans. Picture shows are not always in motoring distance and the average farm is by no means a place with all modern conveniences.

"Farming, in fact," says Maris, "is a hard way of making a living . . . Cash returns from farming are likely to be disappointingly small . . . Women accustomed to city homes are likely to be greatly disappointed with the facilities in farm homes . . . The tendency is to overrule the worth of house rent, food, fuel and water 'coming free' with the farm."

Life on the farm does have its compensations, however, Maris admits, and the farm is a good place for a veteran to bring up children.

Measured in dollars and cents, though, the booklet stresses, the "odds are against you making more than modest returns." About one-half the farmers in the United



States had gross incomes of less than $1000 in 1940—and operating expenses had to be paid out of that.

Success Is Security

"But, if you meet certain essential requirements, you may enjoy a substantial degree of security," the booklet says. "These requirements are:

"1. That you get a farm that is big enough to make a living on.

"2. That you do not pay more for it than it is worth on the basis of what you can earn over a period of years.

"3. That you farm it well and manage your business affairs well."

Some of the other basic information and bits of advice Maris urges service men to turn over in their minds are:

1. A person who has never lived and worked on a farm should not decide to buy one before he has given farm life a trial.

This may mean being a farm hand for a year. Just working on a farm in summer is not enough, he cautions. The real farmer has to know about winter, too.

2. Avoid salesmen eager to sell acres at inflated values. Farm values zoom upward in wartime, often fall quickly when the war is over.

"Wartime prices are not likely to continue indefinitely. If your hogs, milk, or cotton should bring only half as much as they do now, and they might in the future, it will be hard to pay off your farm debt," the booklet says.

3. It costs more to become a farmer than most people realize. Even the simplest sort of farm will cost a veteran more than the $2,000 he can borrow from the Government under the GI Bill of Rights.

Lean Years Inevitable

A table giving the approximate range in the cost of family farms in all the States and territories shows the cost to be anywhere from $3500 in Alabama and West Virginia to $9000 in California and $5000 in Pennsylvania.

Before the service man saddles himself with a farm debt, he is urged to remember that there may be years when his crops will not be profitable. He should arrange his payments, Maris says, so he can pay more in the good years, less in the bad ones—and not go above 5 per cent in the interest rate he undertakes.

With these "cost" facts in mind, the service man still has a lot to decide for himself. He has to pick a location for his farm, realize he can't grow good apples in Mississippi or do much with cotton in Nebraska. He'll be happier in the long run, the Department of Agriculture thinks, if he stays with his own kind of people.

The climate is important, too. "Get advance information about the climate," advises the booklet, "and be sure you can adjust yourself to it."

Then there's the question of what kind of a farmer GI Joe wants to be: Poultry farmer, orchard man, truck farmer, stock raiser, part-time farmer or "diversified."

Many Overestimate

The part-time farmer is apt to overestimate both the amount of land he can operate to advantage and the amount of income likely to be derived from it.

Maybe a part-time farm would be fine for a veteran with a definite pension always coming in, it is suggested—if the veteran selects his acres carefully and with his pensionable disability in mind.

The poultry farmer should realize in advance that if he sells eggs wholesale on the open market, it will take around 1500 to 2000 hens "to keep the family fully employed and provide a living.

"Shall I Be a Farmer?" is but the first of books which the Department of Agriculture hopes to put into the hands of servicemen—the primer which will put a fence around postwar dreams, or perhaps get the GI Joes to dreaming of something that's more in their line.

Approximate Costs of U. S. Farms

State	Cost	State	Cost
Alabama	$3,500- $4,500	Nevada	$8,000-$10,000
Arizona	7,500- 10,000	New Hampshire	5,000- 7,500
Arkansas	3,500- 5,500	New Jersey	7,000- 9,000
California	9,000- 12,000	New Mexico	7,500- 10,000
Colorado	8,000- 12,000	New York	5,000- 9,000
Connecticut	7,000- 9,000	North Carolina	4,000- 6,000
Delaware	5,000- 8,000	North Dakota	6,000- 9,000
Florida	3,500- 5,000	Ohio	7,500- 10,000
Georgia	3,500- 4,500	Oklahoma	4,000- 10,000
Idaho	8,000- 10,000	Oregon	8,000- 10,000
Illinois	7,500- 12,000	Pennsylvania	5,000- 8,000
Indiana	7,500- 10,000	Rhode Island	4,500- 6,000
Iowa	7,500- 12,000	South Carolina	3,500- 5,000
Kansas	8,000- 10,000	South Dakota	6,000- 9,000
Kentucky	5,500- 8,000	Tennessee	4,000- 6,500
Louisiana	3,500- 6,000	Texas	4,000- 10,000
Maine	4,500- 7,000	Utah	6,500- 9,000
Maryland	6,000- 9,000	Vermont	5,000- 7,500
Massachusetts	6,000- 8,000	Virginia	4,000- 6,000
Michigan	6,000- 9,000	Washington	8,000- 10,000
Minnesota	7,000- 10,000	West Virginia	3,500- 5,500
Mississippi	3,500- 6,000	Wisconsin	6,000- 10,000
Missouri	4,500- 7,500	Wyoming	8,000- 12,000
Montana	8,000- 12,000	Hawaii	5,000- 7,500
Nebraska	8,000- 10,000	Puerto Rico	4,000- 5,000

Hard Peace—Or Easy? Post Readers Debate It

Continued From Page 1.

ple so I can have a chance to speak.

The German people should be punished. Not a few, but the whole nation. The punishment should be very hard so every man, woman and child will know, "We are defeated and this is the price we have to pay."

I never hated a nation or race but I saw the people of Germany during the time nobody was in their way. There was not a single person against the Nazis. All were for him and behind him with everything they had. This is Germany, the way they are educated. If we try to keep peace we must punish the nation, keep their industries under control and start to educate them democratically.

I could write page after page why they (the Germans) must be punished, but I know it would go only to deaf ears. The newspapers are writing about the King of Romania, what a nice fellow and hero he is. Is he not responsible for the life of thousands of his countrymen? Is the King of Italy not responsible for the rise of Mussolini and the lives of free-thinking people?

Every country in Europe has its traitor. Now they will try to make heroes of them. Did not every one of those nations send its men to fight against us? Only a few surrendered. They all believed they were going to be masters of the world and take away things we worked and fought for. But when the time came and the wind blew from the other side, they tried to be heroes and did not like Hitler and his gang.

No people other than the Germans could do as they did; martyr and kill and hang and burn. Could a normal man harm a child? See it starve? Only the Germans. Should they go without punishment?

It will take generations of good reeducation under control of a democracy and a strong France as a neighbor and a big enough army to stop the littlest thing that happens in the Reich. Only so can we prevent your son and mine from having to fight and die in another war.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE RAAB.
Washington, D. C.

Accessory to Crime

HERE'S the contribution of the mother of an 18-month-old son, whose husband is in service:

Re: Laski versus Vansittart. It seems, for the most part, these gentlemen agree on the immediate program of what to do with Germany, but disagree on a long range program. Both advocate, fortunately, breaking the power of Junkers and industrialists; believe in punishment of the military guilty, although, when it comes to the middle class, Laski draws the line. I agree with Lord Vansittart that the middle class is guilty. They do not think for themselves, will follow whoever leads them to aggressiveness. Isn't that called "accessory to the crime?"

In olden times, "to the victor went the spoils." However, even though we have all worked and fought and sacrificed, if we followed this adage, the Allies would surely have a war over the "spoils"—so that is somewhat out of the question.

I am in favor of eradicating German aggressiveness. Reeducation will take at a minimum five to ten years. This calls for long military occupation, for how else can we effectively control reeducation?

Can we eradicate aggressiveness by education alone? I doubt it. Regardless of how effectively we carry out our plans for punishing all the guilty, a sense of patriotism and pride will build a desire for revenge in the hearts of the remaining Germans.

Decentralize Germany so that she will never rise again in sufficient force to make her ambitious for world conquest. Even a program of decentralization, reeducation and occupational force is far too good for these savages who have destroyed "800 million happinesses."

It would seem I am an advocate of Vansittartism. I hope he can make himself more successfully heeded now with war-sick nations and statesmen than in prewar days when he advocated rearmament.

MARY DULEY DAVIDSON.
Arlington, Va.

Agrees With Laski

I AM for Laski's ideas. We are not suffering from some peculiarly German ailment; the malady is of universal character, with the symptoms more or less acute here and there. Germany, it is true, is affected more violently, but nevertheless the same sickness as the Spanish or Italian, etc.

We must remove the causes, that is obvious; unless we do, we shall have another war. "Too rich and too poor" does not make for harmonious intercourse among Nations, just as it causes friction inside of nations.

Punish the guilty everywhere, but do not condemn one nation as a whole while others who are just as guilty of having aided and abetted the criminals prepare to reap the fruits and to retain a system that will create causes for recurring upheavals.

DAVID F. CUZZER (Sergt.)
P. W. Sec. 1322 SW
Fort George G. Meade, Md.

LASKI and Vansittart, seem to be arguing rather than presenting any definite views from which a reader could possibly draw a concrete conclusion.

As for the treatment of Germany, both writers agree on the immediate points. Then Laski says to socialize heavy industries (about his only contribution). Vansittart offers a little more: (1) the extermination or confinement of all the "subhuman brutes" now in Germany; (2) a long occupation of Germany; (3) reeducation of the German people.

As to the first, I agree with Walter Lippmann that the German people themselves must accomplish this, for they in "righteous wrath" would feel no after effects. Should we do it, we would forever stain our hands with German blood. As to the second, I think a long occupation of Germany would be a godsend to the German people, not the punishment they so richly deserve for their sheeplike behavior. The third point is difficult. Can the German people after generations of taking orders from their "betters" be taught even the meaning of freedom and liberty? It is at least worth a try!

IT'S NOT GOING TO TAKE A LOT OF PSYCHIATRISTS

Then to recapitulate: I disagree with most that Laski and Vansittart have had to say. My own views are as follows:

1. The complete defeat of the German army—unconditional surrender.
2. Trial by the Allies of all principal Nazis, their collaborators and supporters.
3. Trial by strictly civilian German judges of all underlings.
4. The separation of at least southern Germany from Germany proper.
5. A short term army of occupation followed by civilian inspectors.
6. Complete elimination of army, navy, air force, all military establishments but with an Allied guarantee for their protection against any assault.
7. Burning of all military uniforms, past or present, medals souvenirs and a strict prohibition against any type of uniform that means regimentation. Only the simplest form of uniform for necessary services, such as police, mailmen, firemen, etc.
8. An attempt to instill in the German mind that he must be willing to fight for his personal freedom against internal forces before Germany can be accepted by the peace-loving nations of the world.

"DEV."
Chevy Chase, Md.

All Should Speak

IT is never my custom to take part in political discussions by writing to newspapers on any subject. But in your Sunday edition you present the views of Laski and Lord Vansittart on the question of "Penalty for Germany," which, I believe so important a matter that it would be well if every citizen of the U. S. could make known his views.

To me it is a question of accepting Laski's views and repeat the experience of World War I or carry out the ideas of Lord Vansittart and have a basis for genuine peace.

Let Hitler and his evil beasts escape like Wilhelm did and you will certainly make sure of War III in a shorter interval, I believe, than there was between War I and II. If those bloody beasts of Hitler and Himmler escape to a neutral country and no punishment meted out, their evil followers left in Germany are permitted to go ahead and work to bring the world again into a general battle, then what is the use of winning this war at all?

I say Lord Vansittart is right as far as he goes, but in my views he is a bit too mild. Destroy every single germ of Nazism now is the only way to kill it for all time.

(Name withheld by request.)
Winchester, Va.

Must Be Harsh

IN comment upon the opposing views of Professor Laski and Lord Vansittart, expressed in your columns September 10, there would appear to be little doubt that the Nazi movement with all its bestiality has lived only by support of the German middle class. The absence of German underground such as both Poles and French have developed is sufficient proof.

The greedy prospect of the promised rewards of aggression so overcame all moral responsibility on the part of the German people as to leave no hope of a psychological reformation except by use of force. Long ago they accepted the creed of might makes right. Nothing else impresses them. Consequently, they should be paid in their own coin.

One of my friends has suggested emasculation of all Germans, young and old. This may be a cruel and inhuman punishment. But who started it on a defenseless minority and who is responsible for the slaughter of innocent millions, the wrecking of lives of other millions? Such a cure would be merciful as compared to what has been done by Nazis, aided and abetted by the rank and file, with complete disregard of every principle of Christianity.

True Christians cannot escape responsibility for the welfare of mankind, even though the measures adopted may sometimes seem harsh.

PAUL C. KEYES,
4801 Connecticut Ave.

All Over Again

YOU invited comment on a debate concerning the treatment of a beaten Germany by two prominent Britishers. I accept your definition of Vansittart. Anyone who had the privilege of becoming acquainted with a British thoroughbred, Duke or Dustman, will recognize in him a Britisher; his statesmanship is officially confirmed by his association with the Foreign Office. I deny Laski is a political scientist or representative of Britain; at best, he could be dubbed a Hyde Park orator in Bond Street clothes. He is no more representative of the British way of thinking than Sammy the Rose, Felix the Frank and Sidney the Hill are representative of the thought of America.

Laski's proposal of the treatment of Germany is limited to remodeling of the world according to the doctrine of various "isms" tried out after Capitalism became a cropper in 1928. Once the world remodeled according to Laski-ism, Germany will find its place in Utopia.

Bolshevism collapsed in the land of its origin under the crafty hand of Stalin. Fascism and Nazi-ism are stumbling under the pressure of the war started by them. New Dealism must collapse when the day of financial reckoning arrives. The uniform result will be anarchy until Capitalism searches its soul, finds the defect in its structure and again becomes acceptable to the masses.

Vansittart's statement, mostly in rebuttal to Laski, is rather obscure as to actual proposals, but I gather he desires swift punishment of war criminals, reeducation by means of prolonged occupation and decentralization of German administration: i. e., the parcelling of Germany into several more or less independent states.

As to bringing war criminals before justice, may I recall the experience gained after World War I? The Anglo-Saxon components of the Allied and Associated powers insisted on trial under international law. The result was that the indicted escaped. Why not leave this necessary settlement to the tender care of Stalin, or if he should default, to the Poles and Czechs?

As to the reeducation of German masses by means of a prolonged occupation, let me remind him again of experience gained after World War I. Six months of occupation converted the Third United States Army into active propagandists for the decent, peace-loving, likeable German, seconded at home by the vituperations of Senators against French militarism. In 1939 the tune was changed to just as violent a denunciation of the French unpreparedness before the revived German.

And why a prolonged occupation and a systematic re-education when dissection of Germany is proposed? Political units to be created would necessarily enter the economic and spiritual sphere of the nearest powerful neighbor.

Dissection of Germany is a logical step in the mind of a British statesman. Britain still clings to the balance of power but she does not know what to put into the scales. A strong France did offset Germany until 1914 and after World War I. Encouragement of the enemy prevented dominance by a too powerful France. But both are on the floor now; Britain may well pocket her scales for the time being and wait until a new creature balances the Russian giant.

Vansittart can claim no copyright to the idea of bringing peace to the world by dissecting the eternal offender. Sumner Welles advocates it and concrete proposals are submitted by opposing elements.

The Rhineland, caught in the pincers of the Franco-Prussian incompatibility, never ceased to protest since it was assigned to Prussia by the Vienna Congress. A free Rhenish Republic, to serve as bulwark between France and its arch-enemy, seemed the proper conclusion during the early part of the Versailles negotiations until the project was killed by opposition of the American delegation for what one of your columnists terms "obscure reasons." Those of us to whom these reasons did not remain obscure called them infamous.

An independent Rhineland again will be proposed after the defeat of Germany. But the bad actors of Versailles seem slated for the cast of the coming peace conference and the "obscure reasons" are still as vital to the interested clique as in 1919. May I suggest that difficulties can be overcome and the future wedge between Prussia and Western Europe made more secure by asking countries adjacent to the Rhineland to cede some of their own territories in order to form a powerful, self-sustaining, homogeneous new state?

Beginning at the Swiss border, enbracing Alsace, the former Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse, the Bavarian Palatinate, tiny Luxembourg, the Rhine Province and Westphalia of Prussia, the Belgian and Dutch Limbourg, a country comparable in area to West Virginia and in population to the combined States of New York and Illinois would follow the mighty Rhine River. This country would be the world center of the chemical and dye industry; would lead steel production of Europe. Vast rayon mills and the largest armament manufacturers of the continent would be within its confines.

Its natural resources would be limited. Nearly all anthracite and bituminous coal of Germany would be found in its domain. The banks of the Rhine are lined with vineyards producing the tart wine known as Hock to England and as Riesling to America. But it would have to trade to feed its people.

Thousands of big lighters bring the region's merchandise on the various arms of the Rhine and the Meuse to Antwerp and Rotterdam, and on the Rhine-Danube Canal to the East. They return with foodstuffs required for the population and the immense touring trade attracted by the banks of the Rhine and Moselle, the Black Forest, the Vosges Mountains, the historical cities of Strasbourg, Mayence, Cologne, interspersed with medieval castles and the numerous spas, including Wiesbaden, Ems, Neuenahr and others.

Its cultural life reflects in the universities of Strasbourgh, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Giessen, Frankfort, Bonn, Cologne, with technical schools at Karlsruhe, Darmstadt and Bingen and art center at Dusseldorf.

An artificial structure, bound to collapse as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have collapsed? No. A country with an historical, racial and religious background as old as Europe itself. And this country would not be likely to stage an annual Donnybrook Fair. Aside from their common racial ancestry, an overwhelming percentage of the inhabitants are children of the Catholic Church. Neither Luther from the East, Zwingli from the South, Calvin from the North nor skepticism from the West could dent their faith. Laski-ism would have a slim chance with them, but this dynamic industrial complex could easily discover the remedy against the termites undermining the world.

H. E. OSANN.
Chillum, Md.

War Doesn't Pay

YOU invited readers to express their views on the punishment to be meted the Germans. Here is mine.

In each German city fence in one block of bombed area. Somewhere in this area erect a small but conspicuous mausoleum and in this place the body or bodies of one or more of the executed war guilty. The individuals must be anonymous.

Then, on all four sides of the square erect a conspicuous plaque reading, "Within this tomb rest the bodies of men who are responsible for the deaths of —— German men, —— German women and —— German children in the years 1939-1945."

My reasoning is that you can never be sure that the Germans will not try again unless all Germans are convinced that war does not pay. If they must pass such a reminder every day, must explain to their children the meaning of the ruins and the tomb and who is in it for several generations, I am quite sure that the lesson will be permanent.

E. H. KREBBIEL.
Clifton, Va.

Smoke in Eyes

IN the debate between Prof. H. J. Laski and Lord Vansittart, I agree wholly with the latter. The professor rambles on and on about breaking down "the authority of the Junkers;" about "a wholesale shift in the distribution of class power"; about a "pathological German" in a "pathological world order."

But all this Laski piety and wit and weeping cannot wash out a word of the truth in Lord Vansittart's statement: "—the number of subhuman brutes in Germany is legion."

However, his Lordship concedes to the professor that German savagery may not be congenital. What then? Did the race deliberately acquire and foster this bestiality that it brazenly flaunts before us today?

Indeed, the mass murder, thievery and rape that men of German blood have committed in this one war should, I think, make the very word German a target of contempt throughout the civilized world.

No, I can't see Laski's weak little middle-class German who wasn't in there pitching for a winning Fuehrer. I can't see him perhaps because smoke gets into my eyes—smoke from those "ovens on the hill" in Lublin, Poland.

Naturally I'm hoping that Lord Vansittart's "fierce indignation" may long continue to blaze and crackle and sear, with some drippings for the sawdust Caesars, those motes that seem to blind the learned professor to the colossal evil.

JUDY O'GRADY (by request)
Washington, D. C.

MY VOTE in the argument between Prof. Harold Laski and Lord Vansittart goes to Lord Vansittart.

I definitely believe all Germans are in some degree guilty. Those "good" Germans, had Germany won, would have taken their share of the spoils. The Germans are sorry they failed but not sorry for what they have done.

DOROTHEA SWAN.
2127 California st., nw.

AFTER reading both articles I am very much in favor of Mr. Vansittart's idea, only I find him too mild. It would be good for people to understand German psychology before undertaking any negotiations with them. If we treat them with what we call humanity and understanding, they consider it weakness and laugh at us; are ready to take advantage of this weakness to further their own ends.

If, on the contrary, we treat them with stern, strong measures, they not only will respect us and obey whatever orders we give them (I mean shout at them), but will be ready to lick our boots. And if we have the guts to boot them once in a while, they will "Heil" Americans with delirious happiness.

Of course we will have to occupy the country for at least 50 years. Of course we have to control the education of the swine.

The people who do not agree are either blind or would enjoy another war in a few years.

Hoping the opinion of somebody who knows the Germans very well is of some interest to you.

PAULETTA PARENT.
3345 17th st., nw.

Fair All Right

I heartily agree with the views of Lord Vansittart. The German people do not think for themselves and will "follow the leader" no matter how bad that leader may be. They first must have their power to make war removed (and kept removed.) Then they must be educated to the fact that there is a more worthy goal to live and aim for than conquering other peoples. They must be shown there is greater happiness and satisfaction both to individual and nation in aiming to become a respected member of the family of nations rather than calling themselves "the master race" (ridiculous!) and dedicating their existence to a program of world destruction.

I do not fear that they will not receive fair treatment from the Allies. I know they will. The danger lies in our being too lenient.

ALTA E. LADY,
Washington, D. C.

Others Invited To Join Forum

IF enough letters of interest are sent to The Post Sunday editor this week, another forum on possible postwar penalties for Germany will be published next Sunday, when those letters which arrived too late for this edition will be added.

Please write. Don't telephone. Signatures are necessary but will be withheld if requested. Please make your letters as brief as possible and get them in early. Don't hesitate to offer a concrete plan for peace.

We want to thank all this week's contributors for the presentation of only constructive ideas. That is the purpose of such a forum on a subject which seriously concerns every thinking American.

All Monuments to Military Heroes Must Be Forbidden

Kill Power, Not Germans, Says Borah Scholar

Continued From Page 1.

which made Germany a strong contender for many foreign markets at the same time exposed her lack of vital raw materials, as well as food.

To Junkers a republican regime can never be compatible with militarist sentiments. It has always been their plan to extend Germany's sphere of influence to encompass the needed raw materials and food supplies. To this end they propagandized the people with visions of German greatness and encouraged all classes to think in terms of militarism.

We have begun to restrict our problem to manageable proportions. To begin with, the Junkers must be destroyed. As individual trouble-makers they must be sought out and brought to trial. Every Nazi officer and civilian whose share in maniacal plans can be fixed must be brought to justice.

Youth Bludgeoned

It is not proper that the entire German people should be penalized for the sordid guilt of depraved leaders. Germany's youth has been bludgeoned mercilessly. The early arrogance of the young Nazi soldier taken prisoner during the first battles of this war soon wore off. The treatment afforded our prisoners was a psychological investment for future rehabilitation.

It is not surprising that a great many prisoners have expressed their wish to remain here. It is but the natural consequence of contrasted environments. Is it logical to brand the German soldier a butcher, a soulless, brutish machine because he has been forced to obey his commanding officer under the penalty of certain death?

On the contrary, the futility of war has been brought home to the Nazi soldier. His victories were all short-lived. There is no glory in dying for Hitler. When the Nazi capitulates, unconditionally, both his military machine and his fighting spirit will be gone for good. At least, we may argue that there can be little incentive to wage war.

One of the first acts of the Allied Nations, upon Germany's surrender, will be absolute removal of every last vestige of arms from German soil; not only this, but every means of producing arms within Germany. We are obligated to prevent establishment of even the nucleus of an army, navy, or air force within Germany for at least a quarter of a century. By that time, the German child of today will be a mature citizen, indoctrinated with a liberal concept of world order.

Occupation Necessary

This brings us to one of the most important aspects of postwar control over German thought. Hitlerian maxims German children have been fed must be replaced. To alter education in Germany's schools implies constant presence of Allied mentors. France was occupied for four years. Germany may be occupied for 40. The period will be contingent upon the need. We could no more expect Germany to change, chameleon-like, over night, than we could expect a bird to fly with only one wing.

The urgent need for Germans after cessation of hostilities will be establishment of a provisional government to meet Allied requirements insofar as political significance is concerned. The most practical solution appears to be establishment of a republican form of administration under which German people can begin to find the self expression they have been denied for two decades.

At the same time, it does not appear possible to offer German citizens an initial economic freedom without either further straining the treasuries of the Allied nations or socializing most of Germany's agricultural and industrial economy. The Allies have made clear their intention to permit Germany to work out its own salvation without further sacrifices being imposed upon the Allied peoples.

Can Be Restored

In any league of nations set up in the immediate postwar period there will be no place for either Germany, Japan, or their satellites. The guarantee of racial and religious rights for minorities must be of universal application. Allied nation commissions must be set up to control traffic on the Rhine, in the Baltic Sea, the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, the Danube.

There should be no doubt that Germany can be restored to a position of honor and respect under Allied guidance. Those who remember Germany's amazing economic recovery after World War I know full well the ability of a determined German people.

Unlike the last war, the war guilt theory need not be repudiated this time. Hitler made certain that there would be enough atrocities committed under the swastika to preclude the necessity of establishing other proof.

Germany's losses of material have been fantastic, but German ingenuity is a by-word. Doubtless, her scientists have developed countless substitutes for essential products. The world need not fear for Germany's ability to reestablish her economic fabric. Although it is difficult to see how foreign capital can be kept out of Germany, it is probable that the abnormal financial conditions which will obtain when the war ends will tend to restrict investments. Allied nations will doubtless insist on building themselves up first; the former enemy nations afterwards.

Probably the greatest blow that can be struck the German people lies in the absolute prohibition of military activity of any kind. Whereas the Treaty of Versailles reduced the German army to 100,000 men, including 4000 officers; barred the maintenance of reserves and forbade the use of tanks, airplanes, and heavy artillery, the peace treaty which will end this war must go all the way. There must be no army, navy, or air force. Military training must be prohibited. No fortresses must be allowed to remain on German soil. No monuments must be permitted commemorating any battles or persons, in connection with World War II.

Must Deflate Ego

To my mind, nothing can do more harm to the Allied cause than to permit any commemorative action in constructing monuments. Nothing can be more potent in deflating German hero-worshiping ego than the absence of that which may otherwise keep the spark alive.

I do not advocate the desecration of cemeteries, but I do believe that many of Germany's battle monuments should be torn down. Those adjudged the death penalty for their war crimes must be disposed of without publicity of any kind. Their burial places must never be known.

It remains an obligation upon the Allied Nations to enforce a hard peace.

The terms of surrender are unconditional. The terms of the peace must be such that Germany will not have access to the means of waging war until such time as the German people appreciate the trust bestowed upon them.

HENRY G. MAZLEN
Borah Scholar, National University.

Another Landmark Passes With 'Go Ahead' Signal for Peruvian Embassy

Harris & Ewing

TIME OUT FOR TENNIS: The Americas were represented both on and off the courts at a recent surprise championship tennis exhibition at Army-Navy Country Club where Capitalites flocked in answer to a hurried call from the Ecuadorian Ambassador, Galo Plaza, who arranged the match on two day's notice. Feature attractions were South American champion, Pancho Segura, and William Talbert, third ranking United States player. At top, left, Mrs. Talbert with Jack Macy, California, watches from sidelines as her husband goes to meet his old enemy; top, center, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Martins occupy the front row seats with their guests, Brig. C. L. Lindemann, British Embassy, and Mrs. Katherine Bensabat, New York. Above, right, Senor Plaza gets some valuable pointers on the game from his countryman and protege, Mr. Segura. Above, keeping an eye on the ball, Lieut. W. Czaykowski, Mrs. Randall Hagner, jr., and Mme. Orhan Eralp, wife of Third Secretary at the Turkish Embassy

Latest Home Famed, Too, In History

By Marie McNair

Another landmark goes down with the passing of the old Peruvian Embassy on Scott Circle.

For as many years as I can remember that massive red brick pile with its Victorian portecochere, its general atmosphere of staid dignity, has been Peru's Washington home for its chiefs of mission. And for almost as many years as I can remember it was home for Don Manuel de Freyre who first came to this country as Minister in 1917, returned in 1930 as Ambassador and held that post until his death almost a year ago.

There's a younger Ambassador now in his place, Don Pedro Beltran—rich and handsome bachelor; and this modern product of Peru marches along with progress. So, with the sanction of his government, Senor Beltran has purchased a new embassy. It's Battery Terrill, home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tompkins out on Garrison st.

Battery Terrill lays claim to fame as the site of a fortress in Civil War days. And when the Tompkins decided to build it served as inspiration for the name. There are wide stone terraces and sloping lawns surrounding Battery Terrill and the house itself is a gem in architecture.

Divorce Is Rumored

Rumors are drifting down from New York that all is not running smoothly with the newly married Edward Pardee Johnstons. In fact, it is said that things have progressed to the point that attorneys of Colonel Johnston and the former Mrs. Dorothy Lee Ward, have met to arrange certain legal matters pertaining to a divorce.

Married in June at the bride's Massachusetts ave. home, it was, according to close friends, not long after, that the first marital discord appeared. Mrs. Johnston asked the colonel to go with her to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Being a Canadian by birth, Colonel Johnston saw no reason to mix American politics with a honeymoon, and so—took himself off to visit friends in Pennsylvania, and the bride went on alone.

Next time it was the bridegroom who went off—to his home in Canada where preparations had been made earlier to welcome his bride. But the bride, it seems, had other plans which called for her presence in Washington.

Now, after a meeting in New York they have decided to go their separate ways, Mrs. Johnston to Miami after she has leased her Washington house, Colonel "Eddie" to his old haunts at Palm Beach. The owner of a yacht just purchased from Jack Rutherford, speed-boat pilot, Colonel Johnston is a new member of the Sail Fish Club down on the Gold Coast.

Trunk Contains Bonds

What strange stories sometimes come out of auction houses!

Forgotten romances are revived with a broken fan; childhood days come from the pages of the old books.

A fortune slipped through the hands of a prospective buyer of an old trunk the other day, according to the story told by the wife of a Secretary of a Middle-East legation who was herself in search of a trunk or two for packing purposes.

It seems that a number of sealed trunks had been sent down from a storage company to be sold for unpaid storage bills. Having bought two, the lady in question opened hers up, found a silver cigarette case, a string of crystal beads among other things of lesser value.

Another trunk was put up and one man in the audience was a persistent bidder, apparently determined to go the limit. When the gavel fell for the last time, the purchaser stepped up, broke the lock and gazed at the contents. The trunk was filled with railroad bonds due to mature in May 1945!

But the fortune was not to be his. Instead, a representative of the storage company came forward and withdrew the trunk from the sale.

Paris Embassy Shipshape

When Selden Chapin, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Paris, walked into the reopened American Embassy the other day, the house looked as if it had been occupied only the day before.

For the first time in four years the Stars and Stripes flew again over the doorway, yet there was ink, inkwells, papers on desks; in fact everything was shipshape.

To Mme. Blanchard, acting on authority of the Swiss Legation, goes an orchid for efficiency. It was her job to see that the embassy was ready for instant occupancy. She kept a watchman, gardener, engineer and electrician in the house all during the war. Even telephones were tested three times a week.

'You Get What You Give,' New Dean Tells Students

By Genevieve Reynolds

"Hello, Vivienne. Hope you aren't going pedantic on us," teases a friend with a twinkle in his eyes.

Mrs. Stanley K. Hornbeck, newly appointed Dean of Women at American University, pulls herself an inch taller, looks serious a moment, then breaks into a hearty laugh.

Everywhere she turned at the Australian Legation yesterday at the tea given by Sir Owen Dixon and Lady Dixon, friends extended congratulations. A few plied her with serious and humorous questions.

One woman good-naturedly gushed, "Are you promising jobs to all the students? Don't you think there are wonderful postwar opportunities for women, especially?"

Blue-eyed, fair-complexioned Mrs. Hornbeck banters with questioners then replies: "With uncertain world conditions it is impossible to predict accurately about jobs. So many factors can change things."

"Morale Building" Wide Open

"There certainly will be plenty of jobs in the morale building field," she continues. "Much will need to be done on the home front in healing and health—understanding of returned veterans, nursing and psychiatry," she continues. "It seems reasonable to anticipate that students will bend their efforts toward morale building."

"But this isn't party chatter," laughs Mrs. Hornbeck, one of Washington's most popular diplomatic hostesses. "Must we settle the future now?"

"When friends insist on further enlightment, she relents: "There will be constructive jobs in business and Government. Most important will be carrying on education. If a student shows aptitude in his major subject it is wise to carry on in higher education with M. A. and Ph. D. degrees.

Earlier in the day, alert Mrs. Hornbeck, speaking before the student body at American U., reminded the girls that the present generation of students faces an overwhelming task in their mature life. But she depicts a postwar world holding particular challenge to women.

"A grounding in education today prepares you for your tomorrows," she declares. "Postwar reconstruction should be a real incentive. During the war you have been shielded and protected from dangers of conflict. Also, you have been provided with conditions of living in which plan, purpose and vision have had a chance."

Affable Mrs. Hornbeck warned students to guard their health. "Indigestion is a poor basis for morale," she asserts. "Overwrought nerves can and often do actue undermine personality."

'You Get What You Give'

Convinced that leadership is nourished by liberal education, the scholarly dean passes on her philosophy to students. "You get only what you give—no more." That she applies to all phases of life.

So that students will know the Nation's Capital is more than Government offices and realize life has more than one phase, she has worked out a plan for them to work at Barney Neighborhood House, Children's Hospital, United Nations War Relief Center, Thrift Shop.

At the first they will come to know many of the city's cave dwellers as well as get a realization of problems of the Day Nursery. Over at the Relief Center they will get a vivid picture and definite proof of how 12 nations can work together harmoniously. Life of the underprivileged can be seen at the Thrift Shop. Mrs. Hornbeck serves on the board of directors of all four centers.

Between the time she organizzed the Junior League in Denver and married the popular Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, who had been that city's first Rhodes scholar, Dean Hornbeck had established herself by her services to Sweet Briar College from which she was graduated in 1918.

She Likes to Listen

She became so attached to the South and her alma mater that she returned for nine years service as resident alumnae secretary. Truth is, she still speaks in the musical tones—often uses the typical Southern expressions, "honey," and "you all."

President of the American Alumnae Council—an organization of more than 400 colleges and universities—she is the second woman to hold that position.

Friendly, kind and ever ready to lend a helping hand and sympathetic ear, Mrs. Hornbeck bids fair to become one of American University's best loved and most progressive deans. Always, she's ready to hear the other person's story.

Miss Flather, Mr. Rathbun Repeat Vows

Miss Georgianna Noyes Flather, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Flather, jr., and Benjamin Rathbun, jr., son of Mrs. Benjamin Rathbun of Elmira, N. Y., and the late Mr. Rathbun, were married yesterday, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents, at 5:30 p. m.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Adolf A. Berle, jr., who leased the Flather house on Nebraska ave., graciously turned it back to the owners for this important day.

The Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, jr., old friend of the bride's family, officiated at the ceremony, which was attended by members of the two families and guests from out of town. A small, informal reception followed.

Mr. Flather gave his daughter in marriage. She wore white satin cut on princess lines and made with long sleeves. Her voluminous tulle veil, which was caught to a Juliet pearl cap, fell the length of the long train. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and stephanotis.

Attendants Gowned Alike

Mrs. Frank MacMurray, the former Miss Rose Chatfield-Taylor, daughter of Undersecretary of Commerce and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, and Miss Agnes Haskell Flather, sister of the bride, were her only attendants.

They wore frocks made alike of American beauty faille trimmed in shirred velvet bands of deeper rose

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Diplomatic Circling

Cosmopolitan Air Pervades Resort

By Carolyn Bell

IN SPITE OF the most dilapidated boardwalk on the East Coast, Bethany Beach took on a slightly cosmopolitan air this past season.

Washington-weary diplomats found the magnificent bit of Delaware coastline just the bromide they were needing and if they thought the going along the boardwalk a bit rough—they were too polite to say so. Or perhaps the full moon on the water made up for the lack of safe footing.

Down for much too brief a stay were the Press Attache of the French Delegation, Jean Baube, and his pretty, blond English wife. The Frenchman, who has a shock of black hair and moody brown eyes, strolled the sands in his pith helmet . . . went crabbing in the nearby bay with his two youngsters . . . and battled the surf. Mme. Baube, who has dimples and a sense of humor to match, sported denim overalls and reported the heat in Washington had been "too fearful."

Adding a colorful touch to the beach scene were the two "Martiniquese" the Baubes has imported from that French island. The dusky maidens were an attractive picture in their red suits and matching bandannas.

At Bethany for the weekend following the liberation of Paris were the Counselor of the French delegation, Philippe Baudet, and Mme. Baudet. This lively Frenchwoman boasts she smokes cigars—"Yes, regular man-size ones, or a pipe, my dear, if nothing else is handy!"

Now that news is coming through from Paris, Mme. Baudet is anxiously awaiting a report on her son and daughter in Paris. "I do hope my daughter has gotten a job, or else she might have been sent to Germany," she added. One of the first bits of news to reach Jean Baube after the fall of Paris was the tragic report that his mother had died.

EARLY IN THE season that intrepid traveler (and painter), "Nippy" Boncesco, found her way to Bethany to do a bit of painting. In spite of all her jaunts, Washington still claims Nippy, wife of the former Romanian diplomat, for its own. Husband George Boncesco is busy gathering bits of information for OSS these days.

From dawn to dusk Mme. Boncesco could be found wandering about the beach . . . sometimes in bathing suit . . . often in full skirt and huge sun hat . . . but always with her palette strapped to her back. She did several sea scapes and a number of still-life pictures during her stay. Nippy had come to Bethany from the Eastern Shore, where she had been visiting friends and painting.

Taking a Scandinavian delight in icy water was Mrs. Ted Luderowski, the former Baroness Ut Glas of Stockholm. Joining her friend for a week was Kirston Linoburd, also of Sweden. Kirston came to Washington several years ago from her homeland to work at the Swedish legation here.

The Baroness came to New York to study designing but married an American instead and is now making her home in Alexandria while her husband is on duty with the Navy. Ula is tall and blond and wore her beach clothes with a dash—looking exceptionally well in her knee-length red flannel trousers.

Walker Family To Have Reunion

There will be a reunion for the Walkers in New York this weekend, for the Postmaster General, Frank A. Walker, and his daughter, Mrs. Robert Louis Ameno, wife of Captain Ameno, came in by train yesterday from the West Coast, and Mrs. Walker went up from Washington to meet them. The Postmaster General has been in the West on a speaking tour and his daughter, the former Laura Hallie Walker, has been there since her marriage to Captain Ameno early this summer.

Military Memo:

Doolittle Name Intrigues Wounded Men at Party

By Peggy Preston

DOUBLE HEADER: "It's because I carry Jimmy's name," Mrs. James Doolittle laughingly explained the attention she received at the party for convalescent servicemen the other evening at the home of Mrs. Martin Vogel. It took some explaining, for the wife of the Tokyo-raiding Doolittle was sharing a spotlight with none other than the lovely redhead, Myrna Loy.

Twenty or more wounded boys from Walter Reed and Bethesda were clustered around their chairs and there was no breaking through the circle. Even the inspector general of the Army, Maj. Gen. Virgil Peterson, was on the fringe, temporarily relegated to the rank of a G. I. by the young officers, a demotion he seemed to enjoy thoroughly.

The Actress Loy was all the men expected, beautiful, charming, friendly, gay; but Mrs. Doolittle was something more. She was the wife of a man they all admired and they wanted to know all about him, what he did when he was young, what he would do after the war.

She answered questions patiently for hours on end. Once she forgot her role when an officer asked her for her autograph. She obligingly signed, "Jo Doolittle," then broke into a gale of laughter when it was promptly handed back to her with the reprimand, "No, no, Mrs. JAMES Doolittle, please!"

To mention but a few of the town's well-known who turned out for the party, sponsored by Home Hospitality Committee and one of the most successful ever given under its auspices: Capt. Gene Markey, former Hollywood figure, now holding an important post with Navy Department here following a tour of duty in India; beauteous Mrs. Ira Eaker, wife of the flying general; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark Woodward, Lieut. Comdr. Robert Montgomery, Mrs. Stuart G. Godfrey, Capt. Richard Sherman, the writer and scores of others.

OLD GLORY NOTES: Mrs. Thomas B. Richey, expert mender of historic flags, has an assignment coming up which she considers the most exciting of her career.

On October 1, the wife of Rear Admiral Richey will set to work on the flags which went to the bottom with our men and ships at Pearl Harbor. The banners, now blackened and torn after a long period of submersion, will be restored to their original splendor under the proficient handling of Mrs. Richy, who is considered the country's foremost technician in her line.

WORK AND MORE WORK: British Wrens will heave a sigh of relief when their much-traveled Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, forsakes this continent and returns once more to England. They've been working overtime in local code offices keeping reports and messages to him moving through on time. And Washington humidity, with typical consistency, has gummed up the works. Because of this week's sticky weather, thin code sheets stuck together, had to be typed over and over by Wrens who'll trade for a bit of British climate any day.

HERE AND THERE: One of the most interested spectators at the opening of the exhibition of naval medicine paintings at National Art Gallery last Sunday was a man who knew the subject matter by heart.

He was Lieut. Gen. Holland Smith, commander of fleet Marine force in Pacific and commanding officer on Saipan, who recently returned to this country. He observed several paintings which were executed on fields of action then under his command, and judging by his nods of approval the artists have done a good job.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower was expected back this week from Colorado and Texas, where she has been visiting relatives the past few weeks . . . While her husband is in Canada Mrs. Brehon B. Somervell is making one of her rare trips to her former home in Florida, will be there another ten days . . . Mrs. Ernest J. King will be home soon after an extended stay in a local hospital following a leg injury.

Watson-Chapin Service Read In Church

In a pretty ceremony yesterday afternoon in All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase Circle, Second Lieut. Jane Almy Chapin, AUS, Army Hospital dietician, became the bride of Second Lieut. John Ellicott Watson, USMCR, son of Maj. Gen. Thomas Eugene Watson, USMC, and Mrs. Watson of Washington and St. Inigoes, Md. General Watson is now in the South Pacific.

The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wilder Chapin of Chatham, Mass., and Washington.

The Rev. Charles W. Lowry, rector of the church, officiated in a setting of shell pink gladioli and palms.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a period gown of ivory brocade made with a scalloped sweetheart neckline, long sleeves ending in points, a fitted waist and bouffant skirt with a train.

A tiara of orange blossoms held

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Miss Elizabeth Cissel's Troth Told by Parents

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Brown Cissel announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Mackenzie, to Lieut. (j. g.) Richard King Lynt, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lynt.

Bride-elect was graduated from University of Maryland, where she became affiliated with Kappa Delta sorority. Her fiance received his M. S. degree in bacteriology at the same university and is a member of Alpha Zeta and Sigma Alpha Omicron fraternities.

Lieutenant Lynt was associated with the District of Columbia Health Department prior to entering the service and is now stationed at the United States Naval Hospital, Oceanside, Calif.

Their wedding will take place in November.

Harris & Ewing

MISS ELIZABETH CISSEL
. . . To Be Autumn Bride

Hansell—Boyer

Mrs. Mabelle Head Hansell, Arlington, Va., announces engagement of her daughter, Sylvia June Hansell, to Ensign Charles Darwin Boyer, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Boyer.

Miss Hansell came with her family to Arlington from Tacoma, Wash., and for the past year has been a congressional secretary.

Ensign Boyer is a native of Arlington, was graduated magna cum laude from North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, where he was a member of Tau Beta Pi, Gamma Sigma Epsilon, Order of St. Patrick, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers. No date has been set for the wedding.

Allen—Saunders

Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler Allen, Barre, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lieut. (j. g.) Marjorie Lee Allen, USNR, to Lieut. William Lockwood Saunders, USNR, son of Mrs. William Guy Saunders, Seattle, Wash.

Lieutenant Allen was graduated from Middleburg College, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Xi Delta. She is on duty at the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, here.

Lieutenant Saunders attended University of Washington, where he was a member of Alpha Sigma Phi. He also is a member of Rainier Club and College Club of Seattle, is on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Murdocks Will Make Residence In Arlington After Honeymoon

The marriage of Miss Mary Helen Hardin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Talmadge Hardin, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Harry B. Murdock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Furman Murdock, Brunswick, Ga., took place last night at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Peter Marshall.

Bride, given in marriage by her father, wore white slipper satin, carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids and gladioli.

Maid of honor, Miss Ruth Finger of Wilmington, Del., and the bridesmaids, Miss Betty Lee Belt, Baltimore, Md., Miss Mabel Richardson, Weston, Mass., and the Misses Audrey and Doris Murdock, sisters of the bridegroom, were gowned alike in pale green brocade with flowers in their hair to match their bouquets of lavender chrysanthemums.

Earl L. Fuoss was best man. Ushers were Raymond L. Beck, Raymond A. Taggert, Paul A. Napier, and J. M. Williams. A reception was held in the Federal Room of the Statler. After a brief trip, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock will be at home in Arlington, Va.

Capital Girls Soon to Enter College Again

College days will begin this week for Miss Ellen Shaw Garrison, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kirkham Garrison, and Miss Jane Ward Nowland, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Bob E. Nowland, who will enter Briarcliff Junior College at Briadcliff Manor, N. Y., Tuesday.

Returning for their senior year at Briarcliff will be Miss Anne Leffingwell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Leffingwell, and Miss Jeanne Pierrot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ogden Pierrot.

Misses Belle Hart, Emilie Ford, Ann Bradley, Mary Olds, Nancy Needham and Virginia Merriam, all of Chevy Chase; Miss Betty Berger, Hyattsville; Miss Winifred Byrd, Alexandria, and Miss Eleanor Spence, Arlington, entered Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., last week.

Randolphs Give Dinner, Dance For Daughters

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph entertained Friday night with a dinner and dancing party at their home, Grafton, near Upperville, Va., in honor of Mrs. Randolph's daughters, the Misses Dola and Amory Winthrope.

Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Plaskett, Col. and Mrs. John C. Butler, Miss Courtney Plaskett, Miss Virginia Plaskett, Miss Joan Beauregard, Miss Anne Ely, Ridgely White, Oliver Iselin 3d, Robert Henry and Hunter de Butts, jr., Fairfax; Ned Conquest and Jim Plaskett, jr.

Dole Winthrope will enter Foxcroft School when it opens for the year tomorrow. Her sister, Amory, will return to Chapin School in New York, and a younger sister, Nina, will attend the Hill School in Middleburg this winter.

Hessler Studio

IMPORTANT AUTUMN bride is Mrs. Benjamin Rathbun, jr., who was Miss Georgianna Flather before her marriage yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Flather, jr. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun will return to Washington to live. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Benjamin Rathbun of Elmira, N. Y., and the late Mr. Rathbun

Return Trek To Colleges Is Under Way

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 16.—The back-to-college trek started this week for a number of young people in the community.

Miss Lucy di Zerega will enter Edgewood Park, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., September 20. She was graduated last spring from Leesburg High School.

She will leave here September 15 to visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Fuller in Fall River, Mass. She will be accompanied to Fall River by her grandmother, Mrs. Florence R. Harrison, who will also visit the Fullers.

Miss Sarah Thomas, another 1944 graduate of Leesburg High School, will leave Monday to enter Madison College, Harrisonburg.

Alfred Hutchison, also a 1944 graduate of Leesburg High School, left Monday for the University of Tennessee, where he will be a student this session. He recently returned from Gorham, N. H., where he had a position at the Appalachian Mountain Club during the summer.

Miss Anne Smoot returned Thursday to Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., where she will be a senior this year.

Miss Mary Brooks Popkins returned this evening to the University of North Carolina, where she will be a senior this session.

Among those returning on Monday to Madison College, Harrisonburg, are Misses Lois Clemens, Verlie Hollandsworth, Jean VanDeventer and Ruth Shultz.

Fulton's Have Visitor

Miss Michaela Grenata, Seattle, Wash., daughter of Col. and Mrs. M. C. Grenata, arrived this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Fulton, jr., until September 19, when she will enter William and Mary College as a freshman.

Miss Cornelia Pickens will return September 19 to Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Lieut. George E. Ward, jr., who recently was graduated as a pilot at the Pecos Army Air Field, Pecos, Tex., is spending a 14-day leave at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward, Leesburg. Lieutenant Ward graduated from Leesburg High School in 1943 and has been in the service 15 months.

Lieut. Howard Gregory Spencer, 3d, Army Air Corps, stationed at Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Spencer arrived in Leesburg Wednesday evening to spend a short leave with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bozelle. Mrs. Spencer formerly was Miss Frances Bozelle.

New Club Formed

Organization of Woman's Club of Loudon was completed at a meeting Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Armstead Welbourn in Leesburg. Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge, Leesburg, was elected president.

Other officers are Mrs. Walter E. Grant, Hamilton, vice president; Mrs. Arthur H. Schmidt, Clark's Gap, corresponding secretary; Miss Anne F. Dick, Leesburg, recording secretary; Mrs. B. C. Allen, jr., Waterford, treasurer; Miss Mary Pierce, Leesburg, historian; Mrs. E. B. White, jr., Leesburg, parliamentarian.

Department chairmen include: War service, Mrs. R. R. Peters, Purcellville; welfare, Mrs. B. A. Brann, Leesburg; fine arts, Mrs. Arthur S. Jenkins, Leesburg; education, Mrs. Harry Sommers, Paeonian Springs; citizenship, Mrs. J. A. Welbourn; American home, Mrs. J. T. Jackson, Leesburg; Red Cross, Mrs. William S. Ashbrook, sr., Waterford.

Mrs. John William Clemens, Leesburg, was named chairman of the hospitality committee; Mrs. W. O. Bailey, Leesburg, chairman, and Mrs. Talbot Pierce, Leesburg, co-chairman, membership; Mrs. Grace B. Popkins, publicity and scrap book. Vice president is chairman of the program committee with department heads as members of the committee.

Fifty-five women signed as charter members of the club, which has as its object promotion of the civic, educational and cultural welfare of Loudon County. The organization will meet the first Saturday afternoon in each month. Next meeting will be October 7, at Belmont, with Mrs. George C. Clarke as hostess.

Wickeys Give Buffet Supper For Daughter

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gould Wickey entertained at a buffet supper in the garden of their home on Sixteenth st. last evening honoring their daughter, Miss Phyllis C. Wickey, whose marriage to Pfc. William C. Waltemyer, jr., will take place today at 4:30 p. m. in Luther Place Memorial Church.

Guests included Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Waltemyer, Gettysburg, Pa., parents of the prospective bridegroom, Chaplain and Mrs. Paul M. Orso, Chaplain and Mrs. Q. P. Garman, the Misses Grace and Jeanne Waltemyer, Mrs. James Smith, Miss Mary Louise Wentz, Fred Wentz, Pfc. Paul Rider and Mrs. Rider.

Also Pfc. Robert Fortenbaugh, Midshipman Kenneth Trimmer, the Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Tabor, the Rev. Cedric Tilberg, Miss Margaret Blackburn, and the Misses Vivian and Charlotte Wickey.

The Misses Ruth and Margaret Blackburn entertained the bride-elect at dinner last Monday evening and Miss Barbara Hamblin was hostess at a shower Wednesday evening in Miss Wickey's honor.

Mrs. Roderic Senft, Snydertown, Pa., recently entertained at a weekend party for Gettysburg College friends during which time she gave a shower honoring Miss Wickey.

Tauschert

ART OF NAVY MEDICOS, depicted by artists at the battlefronts, is on canvas in the Abbott collection of Naval Medical paintings. An exhibition sponsored by the Navy was held last Sunday at the National Art Gallery. Among interested visitors were the Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, and Mrs. Kirk

Down Virginia Way

Rites in Millwood Join Old Families

By Nina Carter Tabb

A wedding of wide interest throughout Virginia will take place this afternoon when Miss Alice Amory Winslow becomes the bride of Lieut. Everard Kidder Meade, jr., USA, in Christ Episcopal Church, Millwood.

Many out-of-town guests are here for the ceremony which will unite two families well-known in this state and Massachusetts. Bride is daughter of Mrs. Winslow Sommaripa of Bellefield, near Boyce, Clark County, and the late J. Devereux Winslow, Boston. Lieutenant Meade, a West Point graduate, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Meade of Edgewood, near Boyce.

Amory S. Sommaripa will give his half-sister in marriage at the 3 p. m. service, which will be performed by the Rev. G. Peyton Craighill. Bride will wear white satin and carry a bouquet of orchids and gardenias.

Her sister, Mrs. William Payne, will be matron of honor, wearing silver green velveteen, and Miss Mary Chilton Winslow will be maid of honor. Her costume will be of ruby velveteen and both attendants will carry yellow roses. Mr. Meade will be best man for his son.

Immediately following the ceremony a reception will take place at home of bride's mother.

Descendant of John Winslow

Bride, a graduate of Concord Academy, is a lineal descendant of John Winslow and Mary Chilton, two of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony. For the past year she has been director of juniors for New York American Women Volunteer Services.

Lieutenant Meade attended Virginia Episcopal School and was battalion commander of the Cadet Corps at West Point. After graduation from the Academy he was assigned to duty with the 398th Infantry and has commanded a company in that regiment for some time.

He is a descendant of several distinguished Virginians, including Maj. Gen. Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Lieut. Col. R. K. Meade of General Washington's Staff and the Rev. William Meade, third Bishop of Virginia.

Among guests here for the ceremony are Col. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Washington; Mrs. Thorndike Crocker, Miss Eunice Crocker and Mrs. Charles Cotting, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorndike, Dover, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Amory Thorndike, Bar Harbor, Me., and Mrs. Augustus Kelly, Greenwich, Conn.

Visits With Parents

Midshipman Warren A. Ramey, jr., U. S. Merchant Marines, Warrenton, has arrived to spend two weeks' leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ramey. He has been on overseas duty and will go to Pass Christian, La., when he leaves here. There he will take examinations and receive his commission as ensign. Mr. and Mrs. Ramey recently have returned from a visit to Wharton Grove, Weems, Va.

Miss Louise Tayloe, Mount Airy, on the Rappahannock River, and Mrs. Mary Ester Gwathmey, Tappahannock, have returned to their homes from a visit to Winchester, where they spent 10 days with Miss Rebecca Beverley. Miss Elizabeth Tayloe, Mount Airy, will arrive this week in Middleburg to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe at their home, Windover.

Corpl. Frank S. Vickers has arrived to spend a two weeks' leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vickers and his brother, Reg Vickers, jr., at their home, Gordonsdale, The Plains. Corporal Vickers has been at Westover Field, near Springfield, Mass.

Woods Back From Trip

Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wood, Baltimore, and sons, Corpl. Malbon R. Wood and Billy Wood, have returned home after a visit with Mrs. Wood's sister, Mrs. Arthur C. Marshall, at Crednal, near Upperville. Corporal Wood is spending a leave of several weeks with his parents. He has been stationed in the West and at Boca Raton, Fla. This is his first visit since he entered the service 16 months ago.

Richard Welby Carter, 3d, USNR, Norfolk, is spending his leave at his farm near Middleburg and will return to Williamsburg, Va., for duty this week.

Miss Lucy Wiltshire, Culpeper, is visiting at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Turner H. Wiltshire, near Middleburg. She is taking care of her nephews, Jimmy Russell Wiltshire and George Wiltshire 2d, while their parents are visiting in Baltimore. Mr. Wiltshire was one of the judges at the recent "Maryland Hunter Show." The Wiltshires are staying with Dr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Edel while in Baltimore.

Mrs. David Lee of Middleburg, who also attended the horse show in Maryland, has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tenn., has arrived in Virginia to spend the fall and winter months at Halfway in the house she leased from Mrs. A. C. Randolph.

Mr. and Mrs. George Richard Thompson, Richmond, and their son, George Richard Thompson, jr., who have been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Senator and Mrs. Thomas B. Glascock at their home, Bolling Brook, Upperville, are now the guests of Mrs. Slater at her home, Rose Hill, Upperville. George Richard Thompson, jr., will attend the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, which starts this week.

This New York

French Liberation Inspires Legends

By Lucius Beebe

There will, of course, be a wealth of legends filtering back from France after the liberation and already the public prints are jammed with anecdotes, pathetic, humorous and illustrative. None, however, has so tickled this department as a letter from a friend, an Army major, who, was billeted with a French family in Normandy.

"The morning after we arrived," he writes, "I came down to breakfast and went into the garden for a breath of fresh air first. The owner, who might have been picked by Central Casting for an elderly, white mustached, almost doddering bourgeois of modest means and strictly conventional appearance, was puttering around in the garden with a spade, a sort of pretty vignette of domestic devotion and homely tastes.

"'What are you digging for, sir?' I asked in my best Chardinal French. 'Tulips?'

"'Tulips, pooh,' snorted the ancient, 'my best 1865 cognac!'"

FOIBLES OF THE FAMOUS: Sherman Billingsley makes it a rule never to visit the establishments of Stork rivals, saying that he sees all he needs of saloon life right on his own premises . . . James Montgomery Flagg makes a point of turning up at the most formal places with his collar open and loosely knotted tie, just to show he can get away with anything . . . C. Myron Clegg jr., proprietor of Gotham De Luxe service, orders clams casino regularly at 3 in the morning at Leon and Eddie's on the basis that such an exotic order excites and flatters the management in general and the chef in particular . . . Burton Rascoe, the hatchet man of the drama, has a special fur coat and cossack hat to match that he wears to plays about Russia. . . . Ellen Gray, the beautiful lady fishmonger of Madison ave., keeps her stock of super-fine fresh caviar in natural ice, claiming it is better for the delicate eggs than artifical refrigeration . . . Even though nobody has ordered them, Ernie Byfield has waiters at the Pomp Room in Chicago make entrances every so often with flaming shashlik on swords in order to lend dramatic atmosphere to his restaurant . . . Nat Cook (Cookie) senior barkeep at the Stork is probably the only practitioner of his scholarly calling with his own stationery engrossed with a record of services at the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Stork and at Bailey's Beach at Newport . . . Alfred V. (Dooley) Leaman, currently of the Navy, has invested $10,000 in a grocery store at Fire Island in order to assure the best foie gras and truffles to himself and friends over the weekends there . . . Most folk, when looking for an apartment, have an eye to locality, convenience, neighbors and such; Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne insist their lodgings be adjacent to a French bakery featuring the best breakfast croissants.

AROUND THE TOWN: When Billy Rose opens his newly acquired Ziegfeld Theater next December 7 with "The Seven Lively Arts" there are going to be a number on innovations, all of them at once commendable and spectacular.

For one thing opening night seats are going to be $24 per cardboard, the highest price heard of hereabouts, if memory serves, since the last Ziegfeld show in the same house, which was priced at $17. For another, Rose is going to great lengths to make theater going once more a dressy and formal function and will encourage, through various agencies, the wearing of evening or at least dinner clothes by his patrons.

To this end first nighters suitably attired in boiled linen, are going to be served all the free champagne they can hold, at Rose's expense, and at this red hot moment he has a hundred cases of vintage French wine put away.

Rose has never yet failed in any of his spacious and expensive gestures. Hidden in a closet, behind the bar at Jack and Charlie's is a secret bottle of Hennessy's three star cognac sacred to the use of Mark Hellinger. Jack and Charlie are, of course, agents for Hines and discourage the service of other brandy on their premises, but Hellinger is a sticker for Hennessy and so a special flagon is kept under wraps against his appearance at the bar.

An early issue of "Cosmopolitan" will contain a comprehensive survey of the New York newspaper paragraphers and syndicated columnists by that group's most industrious and circulating member, Louis Sobol . . . No expose, since Louis never traffics in malice, just glamour copy.

After its gaudiest and most tumultuous season since the old Jimmy Walker days at the first clubhouse, the Atlantic Beach Club has called it a day until next spring and from "Biddy Row" at the east end of the beach to "Hollywood" at the west, cabanas are shuttered and beach furniture stored for the long winter months.

As was foreseen by knowing folk, considerable reserves of the best French champagne and cognac are being released by liquor dealers everywhere now that the prospects of a revived French market are bright. Mumm's, Cliquot and Perrier Jouet in the current vintage years, which have long been for millionaires only, are reappearing at reasonable prices.

Navy circles are laughing at the gag, based on the stylish clientele of the officers' training school at Rhode Island, which refers to the Naval Academy at Annapolis as "the poor man's Quansett!"

Miss Eileen Shanahan, John Waits, Jr., Wedded

New York Avenue Prebyterian Church was the setting for the marriage yesterday of Miss Eileen Shanahan to John Virgil Waits, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Waits, this city.

Bride is daughter of Thomas F. Shanahan, Chicago. Officiating at the 3 p. m. ceremony was the Rev. Dr. Peter Marshall and a reception followed at the home of the bride.

Given in marriage by her father, bride wore white lace and marquisette, designed with sweetheart neckline, and ruffled skirt. Her veil of net was shoulder-length and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

Miss Kathleen Shanahan was maid of honor for her sister, wearing yellow marquisette, Juliet cap of yellow net and carrying a bouquet of yellow roses and delphinium. Emil J. Greenwald served as best man.

After a wedding trip, the couple will reside in Washington. Both are graduates of George Washington University.

Out-of-town guests attending the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Karpeles, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Williams, Jackson Heights, Long Island, and Miss Gene Snyder, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Luber—Monger

Miss Janice Elaine Monger, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson J. Suite, became the bride of Lieut. Joseph Leonard Luber, AAF, on Tuesday, at 8 p. m., the Rev. Wilson Holder officiating. Bridegroom's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Luber. Mr. Suite gave the bride in marriage.

She wore white satin with bertha collar, marquisette yoke and fingertip veil, and carried gladioli and stephanotis. Miss Gwendolyn Monger was maid of honor in pale yellow with matching veil. She carried a fall bouquet. Miss Lorena McCaw, Miss Edris Steel, Mrs. Edith Van Horn and Miss Dorothy Wernitz were other attendants. They wore aqua gowns and carried fall bouquets.

Pvt. James Ketchum, AUS, was best man. Raymond Clift, Joseph Haley and Clifford Stoutsberger were ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The couple left for a wedding trip to New York. Bridegroom attended Maryland University.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. JOHN V. WAITS, jr.
. . . Will Live Here.

Miss Flather Is Married

Continued from Page 1

velvet and carried bouquets of roses and delphinium. Their headdresses were of matching tulle and ribbons.

Mr. Frost Is Best Man

Frederick Frost was Mr. Rathbun's best man and ushers were Frederick Tibby and William Waldron.

Mrs. Flather and Mrs. Rathbun welcomed the guests at the reception, the bride's mother wearing silver gray crepe satin with hat fashioned of pink roses.

After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun will return to Washington to live. The bride has been with the State Department since graduating from Vassar College in 1943. She made her debut here several months ago. Mr. Rathbun was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1939 and studied at the Columbia University Graduate School. He is with the War Department.

Jane Chapin Becomes Bride Of Mr. Watson

Continued from Page 1

her long veil of illusion which had been worn by the bride's mother and great-grandmother. Her embroidered silk stockings had been worn by her grandmother at her wedding. She also wore a single strand of pearls and carried a bouquet of white roses and baby orchids.

Sister is Maid of Honor

Miss Mary Granger Chapin was her sister's maid of honor, wearing a period gown of ice blue brocade made like that of the bride without the train and with bracelet length sleeves. She wore a Mary Queen of Scots cap of matching tulle, a single strand of pearls, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of mixed flowers in pastel shades, tied with pale gold streamers.

Bridesmaids were Lieut. Ruth Sleeman, AUS, Army Hospital dietician; stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Mrs. George Carey, jr., of Baltimore and Washington, and Mrs. Roy Sandidge of Bethesda, Md., and Charlottesville, Va. Their gowns, made like that of the maid of honor, were pale gold brocade worn with matching Mary Queen of Scots caps. They carried similar bouquets of mixed pastel shaded flowers tied with blue streamers.

Twin Brother Ushers

Second Lieut. William Pennington, AUS, Hagerstown, Md., served as best man and ushers were Corpl. Giles Chapin, twin brother of the bride; Second Lieut. Augustus Brinnier, USMCR, Second Lieut. William Sheerer, USMCR, and Second Lieut. E. R. Waltz USMCR.

Fitting You is no problem because every Warner's Alphabet Bra is graded as to bust types A, B, C and D as well as to size. They are original creations by the designers of Le Gant girdles and corselettes.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl, 17, Comfortably Reared by Grandparents After Her Father Died, When She Was Year Old, Is Constantly Fighting Against Morbid Thoughts

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a girl 17, and although my father died when I was only 1 year old, I have had every advantage. My mother took me to live with her parents and younger brother and sister, and she began to work. My uncle and aunt were like parents to me, taking me everywhere. I was spoiled by my grandparents and their friends. I was a sensitive child, but not shy, and had a knack of making friends with everyone except children my own age. When I was 7, the family moved to a beautiful suburb, where the schools were excellent.

The point I am stressing is this: I have never lacked for love. But the problem is: I feel starved for sexual affection. I am dating almost exclusively with a young man, now in the Army, who used to be a school mate of mine. I do not let him kiss me often,—not because I don't like it, but because I like it too much. I would never do anything immoral; but when he kisses me I have an almost irresistible desire to go further and I tingle all over at the thought of it. I try to keep busy all the time, and have a horror of sitting still, lest I think about sex again.

I held a job all summer, working nine hours a day, six days a week; and I read lots of good books (never cheap fiction), because I've found that good reading makes stirring conversation. But when I try to sleep, or when I think of Jeff, this longing comes over me. I know it isn't love; I'm too young to be in love; but I am terribly attracted to him, wildly happy when with him and lonely,—even in a crowd,—without him. I wish I could get over this unhealthy state of mind. And I hope you can tell me how to solve the problem. S. G. E.

Infantile Type Of Self-Concern

DEAR S. G. E.: Morbid preoccupation with thoughts of sex gratification, after one has attained the age of reason, is not a sign of emotional precocity, as some may suppose; but just the opposite, namely: evidence of a definitely infantile type of emotional egocentricity; what the psychologists call a state of arrested development. The uncomprehending inarticulate infant's sense of well being is wholly related to bodily feelings,—of being well fed, comfortably clothed and bedded, fondly caressed, etc. His sole concern, insistently registered, is with physical gratification, because instinct tells him that pleasurable sensations, at his helpless level of development, are synonymous with a reassuring sufficiency of creature care and healthy survival.

In the first months of life, too, all normal human beings become unconsciously cognizant of erotic quotients of feeling,—which are part-and-parcel of the biologic impulse to survive and propagate; but which, in the progressive development of rational, civilized, mature personality, are translated also into the highest social feelings of mankind. Incorporated in every wholesome mother-child relationship, there is an element of erotic consolation to the child, appropriate to infancy, upon which he draws during the nursing period or its equivalent,—and which, in good circumstances and under a wise mother's guidance, gradually dies away as she aids the child in negotiating many strong, equally satisfactory devotional ties with other persons in his environment; thus cutting "the silver cord" and launching him as an independent personality, capable of maintaining emotional balance and pursuing wholesome emotional growth, on a broad, substantial basis of emotional reassurance.

Starting Point Of False Hunger

IN CASES, however, where the infant is prematurely divorced from true mothering, as you were, at the age of one year, certain possibilities are to be anticipated: 1. The child may turn upon himself, as it were, for erotic consolation; and register his disconsolation in the habit of pernicious thumb-sucking and related morbid mannerisms. 2. And he may, as you have, carry over this blind infantile sense of erotic deprivation into his adolescent and adult record, in the form of obsessive engrossment with thoughts of sex gratification. The pampering you got from doting grandparents, uncle and aunt and family friends not only failed to assuage your infant sense of emotional lack,—just as candy could not build bones in place of milk,—but, rather, catered to and enormously aggravated the false appetite knawing at your spirit.

If their behavior had been more matter of fact, and intelligently directed to helping you hit your stride as a child among other children,—instead of making you their treasured doll and prize exhibit,—they might have done as much to break the spell of your infantile egocentricity, draw your subconscious attention away from an old sense of injury, and check your drift into a compensatory dream-state of erotic phantasy. My help to you must consist of this contribution to self understanding. The job of overhauling your basic attitudes and reactions, and establishing a healthy state of mind, must be done by you;—and to supply guidance along those lines, Dr. W. Beran Wolfe has written a book, "How to Be Happy Though Human," published by Farrar & Rinehart. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Ensign Carney Takes Bride, Catherine Mann

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church was the scene of a wedding yesterday at 5 p. m., when Miss Catherine Alice Mann, daughter of Mrs. Robert Lyle Totten, became the bride of Ensign John M. Carney, jr., son of Mrs. John M. Carney, St. Louis, Mo., and the late Mr. Carney. The Rev. Armand T. Eyler officiated.

Mr. Totten gave his step-daughter in marriage. Her gown was of white marquisette with high neckline, drop-shoulder effect, fitted bodice and full skirt. Her veil was fingertip length, falling from a coronet of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was a shower of white roses.

Miss Frances Muriel Mann was maid of honor for her sister. Her dress was of aquamarine taffeta with sweetheart neckline, tight bodice and full skirt. She carried lavender and purple asters.

Timothy J. Coleman, Buffalo, N. Y., was best man for his brother-in-law. John S. Gambs and Lieut. (j. g.) Robert M. Wheeler, USNR, Washington, were ushers. A reception at the Totten home followed.

Bride attended National and Abbott Art Schools. Bridegroom attended Yale University.

Electronic Ray Now Proposed For Canning

By Hudson Phillips

New York, Sept. 16 (AP).—Use of high-frequency electronic rays to speed up cooking may revolutionize canning and packing industry after the war.

One radical change in cooking by electronics is that tin or metal cans cannot be used because they retard the faster cooking process. Engineers say plastic or glass containers would be successful, however.

American Institute for Food Distribution says experiments indicate foods could be cooked in seconds rather than in hours by an electronic wave similar to X-ray. It would speed up the cooling process, too.

The organization says that the most important question is whether the food would taste better or appear more natural. Experiments must continue before this can be fully answered.

Little Change in Process

Actual process of canning would be changed but little. The same steps probably would be necessary up to the time food is sealed in containers. Then, instead of boiling water or steam, high frequency electronic ray would step in—reducing the time to seconds instead of hours. Actual cooking would be from the inside of the container to the outside—the reverse of boiling or steaming.

Electronic engineers say there would be no startling changes in the color of food. But they emphasize it may be a long time before the process can be used in the home. Inexpert use of the cooking ray might be dangerous.

If such a method stimulated a wider use of glass or plastics for canning, trade sources say it would have little effect on can manufacturers.

Will Get Canned Bacon, Too.

Concerning other postwar plans in the canning and container field, the Food Institute says:

"Practically every canner has in mind some new or improved products. The industry is thinking in terms of better seasonal products and specialties, which now are in narrow supply because the Government has curtailed civilian can production."

A product virtually unknown to housewives will be canned sliced bacon which has been packed for the armed services. It may be packed in small cans, possibly 4 to 8 ounce tins. Luncheon meats probably will be more popular than ever and possibilities for canned whole hams offer a great opportunity.

Continental Can Co. says factors which may favor dehydration industry after the war are: Community feeding of war-ruined countries, distant markets where transportation represents a sizable portion of finished cost and technological advancement of dehydration.

Beatrice Wright Will Be Bride In November

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Will Wright, Washington, announce engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Mary Wright, to Lieut. (j. g.) Robert B. McKellar, USNR, Louisville, Ky. His parents are Mrs. J. Morton Morris and the late Robert L. McKellar.

Miss Wright attended Chatelard School, Les Avants, Switzerland, was graduated from the Madeira School and Vassar College.

Lieutenant McKellar was graduated from Hotchkiss and from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Wedding will take place in November.

MISS BEATRICE MARY WRIGHT
. . . Engaged to Lieut. Robert B. McKellar

Harris & Ewing.

Brides-Elect To Be Feted

The Shoreham Grill was scene of a small, informal luncheon yesterday when Miss Caroline Wadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Anthony Wadden, entertained for two popular brides-elect, Misses Betty Parker and Claudia Rhett Stuart.

Miss Parker's wedding to Lieut. (j. g.) Richard Beckwith Park will take place Wednesday. Miss Stuart's wedding is planned for October. Then she will become bride of Capt. David N. W. Grant, jr., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. N. W. Grant.

Miss Parker is daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert Colvin Parker. Miss Stuart's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Rogert M. Stuart.

Romagnolos to Live In New Jersey

Michael N. Romagnolo has been given a medical discharge from the Marine Corps following his return from the South Pacific, where he participated in two major battles, and he and Mrs. Romagnolo have gone to Jersey City Heights, N. J., to live.

Mrs. Romagnolo is the former Claire Marie Ofenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ofenstein, formerly of Chevy Chase, Md., now making their home in San Diego, Calif.

Women In Food Plants Recognized With Administration's 'A' Award

By Martha Ellyn

Bathing beauty winners get blue ribbons and offers from Hollywood. Feminine welders share in the Army-Navy and Maritime "E" awards given their companies for skill and craftsmanship of the highest order. Women who have been making their contribution to food for victory are also receiving recognition from the Government.

Martha Ellyn

Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the "A" award, that the War Food Administration founded September 18, 1943. Since its inauguration, more than 200 companies have won this achievement flag. Canneries, meat-packing plants and grain processors and their employes have shared in the awards from coast to coast.

The flags floating over the plants gaining this distinction are verdant green—symbolic of the agricultural background. A block surrounded by a wreath composed of a hand of grain and a half of a gear wheel symbolizes farm and plant processing. A white star in the left corner indicates the first year's award. A star may be added for each year the plant continues its high record of production.

Significant Decor

One hundred and fifty thousand workers proudly wear the "A" pin, which is a replica of the center design of the flag. Its inscription reads: "Achievement Award—Food for Freedom."

The first award was made to the Comstock Canning Corp. of Newark, N. Y., with plants at Rushville, Marion, Egypt, East Pembroke and Red River. In all these plants women worked in the processing of fruits and vegetables.

Forty-nine per cent of the employes of this organization last year were women. The percentage of femmes will no doubt be greater this year, as the bottom of the manpower barrel is being scraped. Many of the workers hold other fulltime jobs in addition to their jobs at the Comstock plants. School teachers, musicians, homemakers, office workers and high school students are among their numbers.

Women can be proud of their share in this food processing. Through the ingenuity of processors, foods have been made to stand up under tropical heat and Arctic cold. Food has been dehydrated so that it can be carried on long marches, taken on flights in the air and onto the beachheads. Quick-frozen foods, too, have been processed to help meet wartime demands. Much of the producing has been done on short notice to supply a convoy or meet military needs in other ways.

Food for Efficiency

One of the essentials of high morale is food. Robust health, personal energy and endurance are major factors in the efficiency of our men in service. Processed foods are indispensable to the Navy, where storage space afloat is always limited. Processed foods, particularly when canned and dehydrated, require less storage space than comparable fresh ones. There's also the refrigeration to be considered of fresh food. Because of processed food supplies that are not perishable, our vessels have longer cruising ranges between replenishment of subsistence stores. This of course contributes directly to the increased striking power against the enemy. Then, too, processed foods are a means of assuring adequate nutritional value and variety in the messes.

Women who are helping in food processing are deserving of this badge which Uncle Sam awards them for their noble work. Whether they are inspired to do it for their own sons, husband or brothers or for their neighbors' fighting men, it is one of the greatest ways they can aid the march to Berlin and Tokyo.

Neymans Have Daughter

Lieut. Comdr Robert L. Neyman, USN, and Mrs. Neyman, formerly of Annapolis, announce the birth of a daughter, Constance Anne, Saturday, September 2, in Boston, Mass. The infant is granddaughter of Capt. Lybrand Smith, USN, and Mrs. Smith, Washington, and of Capt. C. A. Neyman (ChC), USN, and Mrs. Neyman, Virginia.

Harris & Ewing

SEPTEMBER BRIDE is Mrs. Louis Oddo, who before her marriage last week was Rose Marie Boccabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boccabella

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE TEAMWORK like this helps win "A" award for tomato canning factory. Miss Pearl Moore, left, and her mother work in the Libby canning factory in Wyoming, Del., while her brothers serve in the Navy and Dad grows tomatoes for the plant. Miss Ethel Swiggett, right, has a patriotic family, too. Her sister and father work in a powder plant at Elkton, Md.

'Postwar World' Chosen Topic Of Hadassah's First Meeting

Hadassah of Washington formally opens its 1944-45 season at a meeting Thursday, at 2 p. m., at the Jewish Community Center. Mrs. E. J. Evans, Durham, N. C., president, Seaboard Region of Hadassah, will discuss "Hadassah and the Postwar World."

Mrs. Tobias Maftalin, Washington Hadassah's new president, will officiate and extend greetings.

Prayer will be offered by Rabbi Henry Segal of B'Nai Israel Congregation, and Mrs. Aaron L. Shalowitz, former president, will present a commentary on the news.

Customary dessert hour from 1 to 1:45 p. m., will be devoted to a reception for Mrs. Evans, incoming officers, and committee chairmen. Both meeting and reception are open to members and friends.

Varied Program Planned

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday, of each month and, according to Mrs. Allan Fisher, chairman, program committee, varied meetings are being planned.

Educational program will be continued and expanded, according to Mrs. Henry Oxenberg. Neighborhood study groups, Bible class, the book review group, and the Saturday night discussions will continue.

Hadassah's child welfare and health work are expected to assume greater significance this year. Children are still being rescued from Europe and entering Palestine to be nursed back to health and trained as useful citizens.

Big Task Ahead

In addition to safeguarding the health of Palestine's inhabitants and warworkers, it is expected that Hadassah's medical work will have to be greatly increased to care for needs of refugees.

Business and professional division of Hadassah also is holding its opening meeting Thursday, 8:30 p. m., Jewish Community Center. Mrs. Evans will speak.

A new feature, current events in the form of news digests, will be presented over Station BPDH. Members and friends are invited.

School Makes New Demands On Children

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

When the child first enters school there is suddenly thrust upon it an entirely new set of demands. These demands affect particularly two organs—the eye and the ear—and, of course, a third—the brain. Even in early childhood the parents usually can spot the situation if the child for some reason or other is more or less hard of hearing. But defects of vision may occur without anyone being aware of them.

But as soon as it is necessary to distinguish letters and figures the blurring may amount to enough so that confusion is constant. Many of these children are regarded as stupid or inattentive, when the real trouble is that they cannot see letters on the printed page or on charts clearly and naturally do not know what the demonstration is all about.

Faulty Sight Is Problem

In one state where statistics of the preliminary examination of children before entering school are well kept it was found a few years ago that there were 66,000 children with defective vision and 17,000 with defective hearing. So the problem is real.

The far-sighted eye can accommoderate and bring objects into focus by strong muscular contraction of the muscles which thicken the lens of the eye. But this imposes strain more or less severe. The far-sighted child while not accused of studipity like the near-sighted one, because he can by an effort see the letters of the lesson clearly, will begin when school tasks are imposed to complain of eye strain—aching eyes, rubbing the eyes, headaches, burning sensation in the eye lids, etc. He is subject to styes because he rubs his eyes so much with contaminated fingers.

The near-sighted eye cannot make adjustments for distant objects, because to bring a distant image into focus on his retina he has to relax the lens—the opposite of what the far-sighted child does.

Racing Shares Honors With Sports at Academy

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16.—Horse shows and races are sharing honors with Naval Academy sports programs in the entertainment of residents of Annapolis and vicinity this autumn. Pleased with the success of their initial Labor Day race meet, Parole Hunt Club has announced plans for another event Thanksgiving Day, when war bonds will be offered as prizes. More than 2000 spectators attended the Labor Day races.

Southern Maryland Horsebreeders Association will hold its annual horse show October 7 and 8 on Chester Farm at Harwood. Benjamin Watkins 3d, president, is assisted in arranging the show by Orlando Ridout, Mrs. W. O. Tucker and Widerman Shepherd.

Another tank-carrying landing ship went down the ways of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, near Boston, last Saturday, christened by Miss Margaret E. O. Clarke of Lilac Hill, Weems Creek, Annapolis, daughter of Capt. W. P. O. Clarke, USN, chief of staff for the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Training Command. The new ship is the LST 943.

Captain Clarke was awarded the Legion of Merit for "extreme initiative in developing complements of officers and men for all types of newly constructed landing craft . . . and bringing these craft to a high state of readiness for combat operation in the Atlantic, Pacific and Mediterranean theaters."

Clarks Are Hosts

Capt. Sherman R. Clark, USN, head of the English Department, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Clark entertained officers and instructors of the department and their wives at a reception Wednesday afternoon at their home on the Reservation.

Regular monthly dinner meeting of the Submarine Wives living in Annapolis was held Tuesday evening at the North Severn Officers' Mess. Mrs. Charles F. Brindupke and Mrs. Edward J. Fahy were in charge of arrangements.

Members of the chemistry committee of the Naval Academy's department of electrical engineering left Monday to attend a five-day annual conference of the American Chemical Society in New York City. Comdr. Harry E. Redeker, USNR, was in charge. Reserve officers and instructors attending were Comdr. P. Y. Jackson, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Kleinhans, Lieut. R. G. Paquette, Lieut. W. M. Smedley, Lieut. A. A. Purcell, Lieut. G. H. McFarlin, Lieut. J. D. Riggin, Lieut. C. E. Singley, Lieut (j.g.) C. E. Sunderlin, Lieut. (j.g.) K. O. Stevenson, O. L. I. Brown, and Prof. J. C. Gray.

Lloyds Return Home

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd have returned to Wye Lodge after spending the summer at York Harbor, Me.

Capt. T. J. Ryan, USN, new head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, U. S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Ryan were honored at a cocktail party Friday night at North Severn Officers' Mess. The party was given by the officers of the department and their wives.

Miss Barbara Windsor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Windsor, Eastport, was married to Robert Henry Schulz, St. Louis, with the Rev. John Schauer performing the ceremony last Saturday at 7 p. m. in St. Martin's Lutheran Evangelical Church, Annapolis.

After a wedding trip to St. Louis, the couple will live in Leominster, Mass., where Mr. Schulz is employed by Dupont. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1944.

Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Ann Manreen Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Castledawson, Derry County, Ireland, to Sergt. John R. Taylor, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Taylor, Annapolis. Chaplain Hartman, USAAF, performed the ceremony in the Christ Church at Castledawson.

Daughter is Baptized

Cornelia Winn Kittler, infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Kittler, USN, and Mrs. Kittler, was baptized Sunday afternoon at St. Anne's Parish with the Rev. C. Edward Berger officiating.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas A. Adams, USN, and Miss Barbara Tuttle, cousin of the baby, Adrian, Mich., were sponsors.

Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow, jr., was hostess to her bridge club Friday at her home, Land's End.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Heath, USN, is here on leave with his wife and family at their home. Lieutenant Commander Heath returned recently from duty in the Central Pacific combat area.

Mrs. Gaston Costet has returned from Bloomfield Hills, Mich., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Howard Yule.

Gladys Miller Will Address Library Group

Miss Gladys Miller, decoration consultant, Public Buildings Administration, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the science-technology group chapter, Tuesday, September 26, at Arlington Farms.

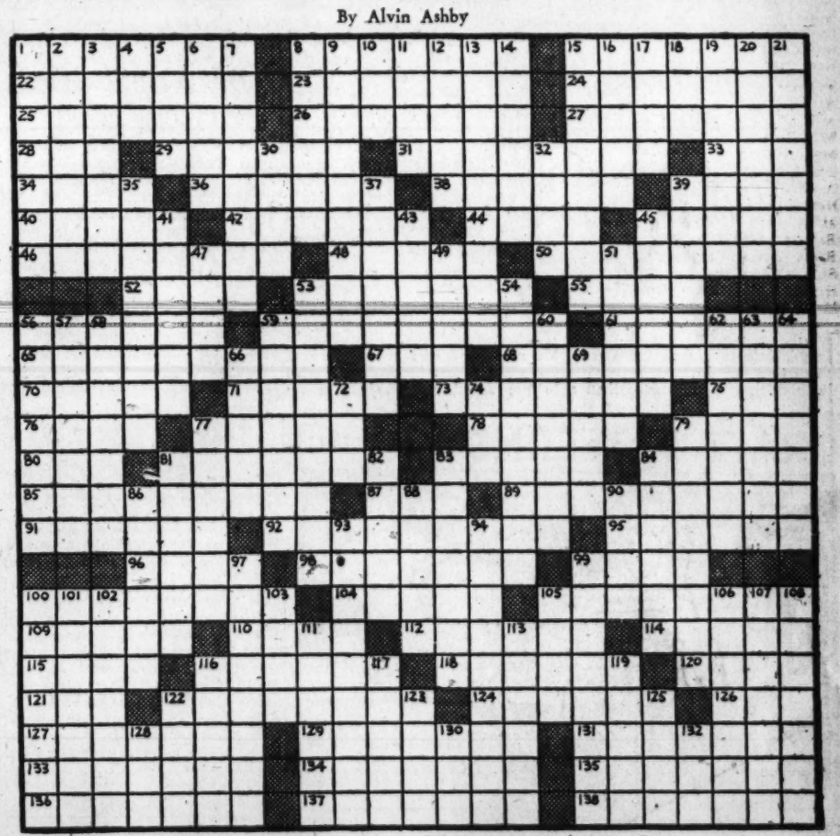
Dinner will be served in dining room of the recreation hall from 6 to 6:30 and following a tour of the dormitory project a formal meeting will be held in the lecture room.

Chapter members, guests, and special librarians are invited. Mrs. John Moats and Mrs. Catherine Schmidt are in charge of arrangements.

Miss Miller is known as an authority on modern decoration and the Federal dormitories have been among her "most interesting assignments until wartime curtailment of materials challenging her imagination."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CORNER

By Alvin Ashby



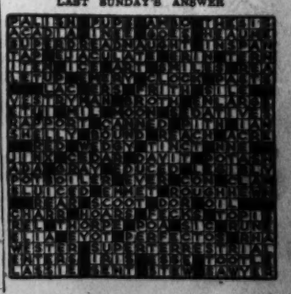
ACROSS

1 The drama
8 Graduation document
15 High-minded individual
22 Fidgeting about
23 Conceives
24 Chimerical
25 Temporary
26 A state
27 Quality of sounding
28 Lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"
29 Football team
31 Flower stalk
33 Rook's cry
34 Allot
36 Acts on as an irritant
38 Positional
39 Place of Napoleon's first exile
40 Congratulate oneself
42 Caustic
44 U. S. coin
45 Shining
46 Element of water
48 A hartebeest
50 Debars
52 Roman way
53 Article of clothing
55 Praise
56 Allied
59 Beats into plates; rare
61 Dearskin jacket used by Apache women
66 Distributes
67 Sea bird
68 Roofed promenades
70 System of symbols indicating pitch
71 Araceous
73 Foamier
75 Faucet
76 Low lying country; poet
77 Stiff feather
78 Egyptian dancing girls
79 Grain sorghum
80 Macaw
81 More laughable
83 To fetter
84 Tawny
85 Thing distinct from other grouped with it
87 Negro of Nigeria
89 Witness
91 Glossy cotton fabric
92 A month
95 Seasoned vegetable dishes
96 Denomination
98 Banged
99 Have a fondness
100 Bridle bits
104 In a direction from pole to pole
105 Small boats
109 A very few
110 Masculine name
112 Terminal segment of a lobster
114 Upright piece in framing
115 Hostile incursion
116 Talks tediously
118 Wood gods
120 Small distance forward
121 Measures of surface
122 Choice
124 Youngest sons
126 Feminine name
127 Salt of nitrous acid
129 Ragout of meat
131 Coarse kind of tobacco
133 Spears
134 Gritty
135 Ester from a crystalline acid
136 Steel rods with holes in both ends
137 Common trailing periwinkles
138 Unchanging

DOWN

1 Victory
2 Poultry farm
3 Endowed with possessions
4 Consumed
5 Use up
6 Wrongdoings
7 Think of again
8 To amuse
9 Not different
10 Through
11 Lighting device
12 Siouan Indians
13 Practicing beggary
14 Wily
15 Wine of France
16 Coral reef
17 Fine whetstone
18 The wallaba
19 Covered with terneplate
20 Gruesome
21 At all
30 Futile
32 Sisters
35 Uncanny
37 Involved in knots
39 Avoider
41 Announcement
43 Braver
45 Stickler
47 The cheek
49 Middle points
51 Strong ropes
53 Liquid fuels
54 Composed of small overlapping plates
56 Full discussion
57 Genus of flowering shrubs
58 Howling
59 Hardy sheep
60 Machine for pressing water from skins
62 Faery queen
63 Well informed
64 Spectators
66 Bitter reproach
69 Legal charges
72 Island: Fr.
74 Exclamation of disgust
77 Overwhelm
79 Diverts
81 Soft woolly covering
82 Revalue
83 Punctuation marks
84 Diadems
86 Told romances: obs.
88 Abdicate
90 Russian emperor
93 World-wide
94 Pugnacious
97 Dry, as the eyes
99 Joins together
100 Unfamiliar
101 Cautiously
102 Awns
103 Wild plum
105 College student: colloq.
106 True to the fact
107 Lift in view
108 Having calyxes
111 Waterproof locker for bows and arrows
113 Reprimands
116 An apostle
117 Negro of Cape Verde
119 Look closely
122 Hindu deity
123 A blow
125 Mark
128 Coats
130 Mountain pass
132 Cheese

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER



Constellations Invoked By Mr. Reud In Casting Theatrical Horoscopes

By Nelson B. Bell

MR. ROBERT REUD, producer of "Our Fanny," the new farce comedy by Harry Segall, arriving on the stage of the National Theater tomorrow night for an engagement of a single week, is unwittingly or not the object of this department's most ardent jealousy.

We have never been able to derive anything more exhilarating from the signs of the Zodiac than the dubious assurance that all born under the sign of Scorpio—which we were—have no gift of moderation and are by predestination in for one hell of a time on this earth.

There are arguments to the contrary. The late President Theodore Roosevelt was a Scorpio; so is the estimable Dan Terrell's son, and so am I, sharing a birthdate with Teddy. October 27 happens to be Navy Day, too, but that is aside from the point of all the flag-flying.

That still is aside from the major point. We were talking about Mr. Reud.

Mr. Reud, then, is a fellow who makes monkeys out of the rest of us about that Zodiac business. He goes for the stars in a large way.

When he has a new show coming up he does not fret, tear his hair or pace the floors by night. He is a placid fellow. How come? Astrology.

Charts His Course

Mr. Reud, you should know, does not make a move without consulting his chart.

When he finally decides to do this or that about the theater, his aspects are apt to be good, if not positively auspicious.

Last season, for example, Mr. Reud had two solid smash hits on Broadway—"Ramshackle Inn" and "The Two Mrs. Carrolls." You think that was luck? That was sheer preordination.

Neither of these plays excited any critical hosannas, yet both flowered handsomely at the box-office, as my old friend Dick Maney has it.

Professional observers, of which I happen to be one, even while conceding the fiscal potency of ZaSu Pitts and Elisabeth Bergner, are mildly baffled by the stamina of both plays.

"Ramshackle Inn," in which Miss Pitts recently was seen to high acclaim in the Capital, currently is packing 'em in in Chicago, and "The Two Mrs. Carrolls" now is in its second year on Broadway.

Although these hits were not presaged by any critical forecast, Mr. Reud was sitting on Easy Street. He knew perfectly well what was coming from his charts.

The plays were placed in rehearsal, presented on the road and brought into New York in consonance with the most favorable auguries of the Reud horoscopes. They just couldn't miss. And they didn't.

I don't know whether astrology leaves you as cold as it does me or not. If it does, you have a whale of an argument in prospect if you ever come up with Mr. Reud.

A Brilliant Teacher

A protege of the late Evangeline Adams, he has only a gentle tolerance for scoffers who look upon astrology as a celestial voodoo.

When his brothers in trade are tormented by occupational risks which beset a producer on the brink of an opening, Reud scans the solar system, ploughs through the Zodiac and keeps an eye on Leo, the sign that rules the theater. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was not so dumb!

If, as I am inclined to, you think all this celestial abracdabra is only that, there is the contradictory fact that away back there in the summer of 1940 Robert Reud stayed the hand of Gertrude Lawrence in the matter of the signature of a new contract.

Mr. Reud urged a six week's delay, when the signatory finger became a bit itchy, prompted solely by the indications of his astronomical guidance. Within five weeks, Miss Lawrence had signed up for Moss Hart's "Lady in the Dark." Laugh that one off.

There is something more than a superstitious basis for Mr. Reud's reliance in the coaching of Evangeline Adams.

Miss Adams, as I recall it, was one of the most persuasive of the seers. There was something of authenticity in everything she prophesied with the stars as her inspiration. If I am not amiss, Miss Adams, by her study of the heavens, foretold her own death within a fortnight.

The Common Road

I mean to set up no halo about the brow of Robert Reud. He has been along the route with the rest of us.

His yen for the theater probably sprang from participation in a Biblical pageant in his native Hickory, N. C. He transferred from Davidson College to Emory only because Bernhardt, Eddie Foy, Nat Goodwin and DeWolfe Hopper were occasional visitors to Atlanta.

After considerable ghost writing, Mr. Reud turned his talents to press agenting.

Since that time he has ruffled the drums for Gilbert Miller, Jed Harris, Max Reinhart, Helen Hayes and the St. Moritz Hotel, in New York.

But at the bottom of all he essays you'll find a constellation of stars, a chart and the portent that all is well in the heavens.

There might be something in it, at that.

It seems to have worked for Mr. Reud.

Cumberland Valley Annual Ends Tonight

By Marian H. Barre

This weekend local bridge fans are hosts to the Cumberland Valley tournament now holding its annual championships at Wardman Park Hotel.

Cumberland games started Friday, closing tonight with the open pair championship, now held by Mrs. H. C. White of this city, and Philadelphia's superexpert Charles H. Goren. Play begins at 1:30 p. m. as the opens is a two-round, elimination contest. Nonqualified pairs will compete in the evening in a supplementary section, which is open to everybody, ACBL membership not being a requisite. Here is a chance for duplicate beginners to take part in a tourney without the strain of championship play. Maj. Russel J. Baldwin is directing, with Sam Staiman of New York, pinch-hitting when the Major's other duties interfere.

Federal Membership Doubled

In the Federal Bridge League, membership has doubled in the past two years but it looked like a quadruple turnover last Tuesday when the team season started at Wardman Park Hotel. President George Kathan strove to soothe disappointed players by entering their names on a waiting list. Three foursomes, in excess of the admitted 36, thus obtained "priorities."

New Contest Starts

First game on the Washington Bridge League's new percentage contest in the master point pair field will be played Wednesday evening at the Hotel Shoreham, a $50 war bond will be awarded at the close of an eight-game series to the member with best score.

Kindler Names Native Works To Be Played

Maintaining the high record of the National Symphony Orchestra in the performance of works by American composers, Hans Kindler has selected for the fourteenth season at least ten native compositions. As he still has a number of submitted scores to study, this number may be increased before the season's opening on November 8 in Constitution Hall.

Three of the new works already scheduled for premieres are Franz Bornschein's "Ode to the Brave," dedicated to the memory of the heroes of The Hornet; the revised version of Samuel Barber's first symphony, and Dr. Kindler's own "The Seven Provinces."

First Performances Here

First local performances will be given to William Schuman's "Josh Billings" overture, George Anthiel's fourth symphony, Walter Piston's prelude and fugue, an overture by Charles Jones of California, a symphonic sketch, "Tibet," by Aurelio Pescara; "Four Ozark Dances" by Jack F. Kilpatrick, a Cherokee now serving in the Navy, and a "Nocturne" by William Bergsma, an Eastman School graduate who is rapidly coming into prominence.

Soloists to be heard in the Wednesday night subscription series of eight concerts are Richard Crooks, Egon Petri, Zino Francescatti, Helen Jepson, Misha Elman, Alexader Brailovski, and the duopianists, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. Soloists engaged for the 10 Sunday afternoon concerts are Helen Traubel, Efrem Zimbalist, Percy Grainger, Frances Nash, Lauritz Melchior, Nathan Milstein, William Kapell, and Grace Moore.

TEARFUL CONTESTANT—A doll buggy contest in a Chicago park proved a trying experience for Claudia Wilson, 3.

HEALTHY—Ten-year-old Johnny Grassile (above), son of a bituminous coal miner, was adjudged healthiest boy at Camp Lightfoot, at Hinton, W. Va. Johnny weighs 87½ pounds—with his father's mine helmet.

Mitchell's Recital, 'Aida' Today's Music Highlights

Howard Mitchell, principal violoncellist of the National Symphony Orchestra, will be presented in recital by the National Gallery of Art at 8 p. m. today in the east garden court. Sol Sax, the orchestra's official pianist, will be the assisting artist in the following program: Allegro and Recitativo (Bach), Rondo (Weber), Sonata for solo, violoncello, Op. 25, No. 3 (Hindemith), Sonata in G minor, Op. 19 (Rackhmaninov), Ballada Fantasque (Mary Howe), El Pano Moruno, Nana, Jota, Asturiana and Polo from "Canciones Populares Espanolas" (Falla).

Verdi's "Aida" will be presented by the National Negro Opera Company at 8:30 p. m. today at the Potomac Watergate. Silvio Insana will conduct the performance, and the cast of characters includes Minto Cato (Aida), Parker Paulson (Rhadames), Bettye Vorhees (Amneris), Stefan Kozakevich (Amonasro), Jackson Smith (Ramfis), Lisle Greenridge (King of Egypt), Omega King (High Priestess), and John Kelly (A Messenger)

Harman Nicodemus is presenting five young resident organists in recitay at 8 p. m. today in the Church of Our Savior, 16th and Irving sts. ne. They are Eleanor Frances Allen, Betty Maxine Lancaster, Gloria Ann Robins, Virginia Sherwood and Robert Tondorf Thibadeau. The program includes: Toccata in D minor (Bach), Chorale in A minor (Franck), Prelude in F major (Bach), Meditation (Callerts), Preluge and Fugue in E minor (Bach), Meditation Religieuse (Massenet), Prelude in D minor (Bach), Allegro Assai and Andante from Sonata No. 4 in D minor (Guilment), Suite Gothique (Boellmann).

Lieut. Charles Brandler is conducting a concert by the Navy Band at 3 p. m. today in Capitol Plaza. The soloists are Homer Phillips, trombone, in Pryor's "Thoughts of Love" and Leonard Smith, cornet, in Rogers' "Harp of Tara." The program includes: March, "Hail America" (Drumm), Concert Overture (Hadley), "Badinage" and "Sweet Mystery of Life" (Herbert), "Under the American Flag," from "Cubaland" (Sousa), "Make Believe" (Kern), Selections from "Faust" (Gounod), "Pomp and Circumstance" March No. 1 (Elgar), Selections from "Oklahoma" (Rodgers), "Cavalry of the Steppes" (Knipper), "The Bells of St. Mary's" (Adam) "1812 Overture" (Chaikovski).

To honor the Independence Day of their country, the Charge d'Affaires of Chile and Senora de Gajardo have issued invitations for a recital by the Chilean pianist, Rafael de Silva, in the Pan-American Union tomorrow at 9 p. m. The motion pictures, "Fundo in Chile" and "Atacama," will be shown. Rafael de Silva was for several years a resident of Paris, and has been recently playing in this country under the arts program of the Association of American Colleges. His program includes: Four Preludes (Heather, General Lavnie, The Terrace of Audieness in Moonlight, Fireworks); "Images" No. 1, "Pour le Piano" (Debussy), Tonada (Humberto Allende), Poema Tragica (Domingo Santa Cruz), Nesta Rua (Heitor Villa-Lobos), Two Pieces (Alberto Ginastera), Toccata (Joan Jose Castro).

The Friday Morning Muisc Club starting its fifty eighth season, will hold auditions for active members on Friday, October 20, at 11 a. m. in Barker Hall, YWCA. The chairman for auditions is Helen Grimes, 103 Grafton st., Chevy Chase, Md. (Oliver 7539), who will receive applications before October 5. Candidates for associate membership may apply to Olive Witters, 2100 Plymouth Circle (Georgia 4749). Players of stringed instruments interested in joining the sinfonietta may call Florence Howard, president of the club (North 6705), for information about auditions and requirements.

La Vergne Jeffries, teacher of voice, will present Mme. Bertha Gerster Gardini, daughter of Etelka Gerster, on Sunday afternoon, October 1, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at 807 Carroll ave., Takoma Park. For tickets and further information call Shepherd 2903.

Under the direction of J. Horace Smithey the Chevy Chase Chanters will begin rehearsals for their twentieth season at 8 p. m. tomorrow in Schaeffer Hall. This popular male choral group is planning for its busiest year.

Lillian Evanti, resident soprano, will give her Town Hall recital in New York on October 12. She has just returned from Oak Bluffs, Mass., where she sang at the 110th anniversary of the Tabernacle. She also appeared in Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit with the American Negro Musical Festival.

Returning from Lake Chautauqua, where she spent six weeks studying piano with Ernest Hutcheson and harmony with Igor Butekov, Lillian Harmon Burke will reopen her piano studio tomorrow.

Big Things Are Expected For Novel 'Boston Adventures'

By Clip Boutell

You will be hearing a lot about **Jean Stafford** after the publication of her novel "Boston Adventures" on September 21. She possesses a rare talent, and I heartily agree with Harcourt Brace, her publishers, that the book is destined for both critical and popular acclaim.

In private life she is the wife of **Robert Traill Spence Lowell, jr.**, who is known to his friends as "Cal" and whose volume of poems "Land of Unlikeness," will be published shortly by the Cunnington Press.

"Boston Adventures," which so neatly punctures the pretensions of the Brahmins of Beacon Hill, was four years in the process. It is the fourth novel Miss Stafford has written, but the first to be published, and the author plans to follow it with two more books dealing with Sonia Marburg, the central character.

Lieut. Max Miller Back

Lieut. Max ("Daybreak for Our Carrier") **Miller** is already back from the beachheads of Normandy and southern France and is at work on an account of his experiences to be published under the title "A Far Shore." "Give me the invasion any day," says he, "after sitting around London with the buzz bombs coming over." . . . **Milton Caniff's** famous strip, "Male Call," which appears in some 2000 service papers, will be published shortly in book form.

MacKinley Kantor tees off his anthology "Author's Choice" with a story called "Purple," which took first prize in a contest conducted by the Des Moines Register when he was 17. It brought him $50. The book, by the way, contains more sound, down-to-earth advice for the would-be author than several bales of writers' magazines.

The New York Public Library reports that hay fever victims have been coming into the branches in droves asking about vacation spots where they will find relief and that "Know Your Hay Fever" by **A. P. Sperling** has been in constant demand.

Another Submarine Book

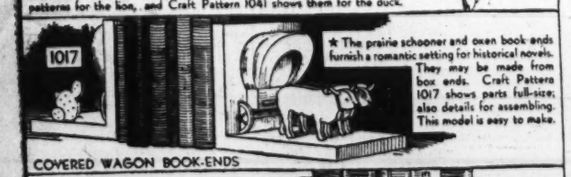
A naval officer who is in the know tells me in reference to Washington's refusal to release the seven submaring books that the matter is very simple. "When publicity was appearing fairly freely on the submarines in both defensive and offensive action," he says, "we were suffering some losses. When all publicity was stopped, our losses dropped appreciably."

That should certainly stop all criticism, but I note that Howell Soskin has still another submarine book, "Sank Same," by **William Mellor**, which has passed Navy censorship and will be published early next month. It is the story of the defeat of the Nazi submarine campaign off the coast in 1942. The fact that in this case the submarines are enemy craft, I suppose, makes the difference.

Jim Bishop, associate editor of Collier's, is collaborating on the autobiography of William Wister, the psychotherapist who is reputed to be responsible for the cure of the former alcoholic who is the author of one of this year's best-sellers. Bishop's book is to be called "The Glass Crutch." Doubleday will publish it in the spring . . . A portion of "What America Thinks" by **William A. Lydgate** (Crowell, September 26) has been sold to the Reader's Digest for November.

CRAFT PATTERNS BY A. NEELY HALL

★ The modern lion statuette and duck wall plaque embrace a simple method of making attractive models of wood without carving. The third dimension is obtained by building the models of a series of laminations of wood of several thicknesses, cut to different outlines. The pieces are cut with a scroll-saw or coping-saw. Craft Pattern 1040 shows full-size patterns for the lion, and Craft Pattern 1041 shows them for the duck.



★ The prairie schooner and oxen book ends furnish a romantic setting for historical novels. They may be made from box ends. Craft Pattern 1017 shows parts full-size, also details for assembling. This model is easy to make.

★ The more books you place between these doggy book ends, the more comical the effect will be. The book ends may be made of box boards. Craft Pattern 1021 shows the full-size patterns for parts.

★ For working drawings and instructions for making the above projects, send 10 cents each, in coin, plus 2 cents to cover mailing cost, for Craft Patterns 1017, 1021, 1040 and 1041. Inclose $1.00 for A. Neely Hall's boy's book "Making Things with Tools" and packet of 10 Craft Patterns. Inclose 10 cents for new fall-and-winter 96-page illustrated catalog of Craft Patterns available.

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(Figures from start of war to June 30, 1944. Source: War Department)
An AP Newsfeatures Pictograph

Garrison Elected

The Ocean Highway Association, meeting recently at Charleston, S. C., elected Capt. L. H. Garrison, The Strand, New Castle, Del., as president. This group was organized in 1935 and incorporated as a nonprofit association to promote automobile travel

Pecono Mountains, Pa.

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The Post's Books of the Week

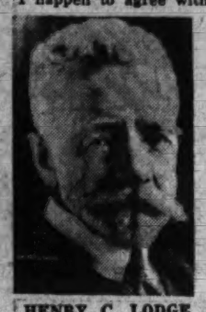
Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr., Portrayed In New Light; 'GI' Book Poses Problem

By Sterling North

The Gentleman From Massachusetts. By Karl Schriftgiesser. Atlantic, Little Brown. $3

If America loses the peace it will be because we still have politicians as small-minded, vicious and vengeful as the elder Henry Cabot Lodge

I happen to agree with Karl Schriftgiesser who pictures Lodge as the quintessence of selfish obstructionism. He is far from being the simple villain he appears in Darryl Zanuck's "Wilson."



HENRY C. LODGE

Born to the Boston purple, Lodge forsook a career as historian to become a Republican Party hack. Henry Adams, his old teacher, watched with cynical amusement the "rise" of this arrogant and conceited little man.

There were a few years previous to 1884 when the influence of Carl Schurz might have made an honest man of Cabot Lodge. But when Lodge threw his weight to Blaine, Schurz washed his hands of such a protege.

Once the "Dude of Nahant" had caught the hang of party politics he was soon boss of the Massachusetts Republican machine. Money flowed freely at election time. "The bosses of Tammany Hall could have taken lessons from Lodge."

Lodge was a scholar. He was clever. His literary style was excellent. Though, cold and calculating in every political move of his life, he seems to have been a pleasant companion among the inner circle which included Henry Adams and John Hay.

He was Theodore Roosevelt's "evil genius." He acquired for him the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy. And in one incredible afternoon helped the momentarily "Acting" Secretary to overstep his authority in brilliant disregard of precedent by ordering ordnance for ships not yet constructed or authorized, and playing chess with the Pacific fleet in a plot to grab Hawaii should we come to war with Spain.

Meanwhile he was constantly proving Hay's assertion that sending a treaty to the Senate was like sending a bull to the arena. They never come out alive.

Between fighting the income tax, labor legislation, and practically every other social-minded measure it was his pleasure to scuttle treaty after treaty. Those which he saw safely through committee and Senate were usually sabotaged by crippling amendments and alterations.

Strangely enough Lodge and Wilson began as friends. But by the time Wilson called Huerta's hand in Mexico they were already at odds. And very soon thereafter Lodge began to hate Wilson with every atom of spleen in his body.

It did not matter that Lodge had plumped vigorously for a League of Nations in at least two famous public addresses as the only conceivable remedy for a constantly warring world. When it became evident that his enemy Wilson would sew a League into the Versailles coverlet, Lodge began to plot against it.

He died leaving an estate of $1,249,825, national frustration in world affairs, and a second world war.

He also left a warning we must not ignore. His life proves that there are men who love party above country, self above party. Watch them. They are ready to sabotage the coming peace.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home. By Dixon Wecter. Houghton-Mifflin. $3

What is America up against? A super GAR? An omnipotent American Legion? A khaki dictatorship?

Maybe not. Conceivably the enormous gap between selfish civilians and restless former servicemen can be bridged by avoiding a postwar depression and by furnishing unemployment insurance applicable to all Americans.

But the balance of power will be in the hands of the present soldiers, and they know it.

Dixon Wecter, in a sympathetic and highly informative book, gives us the demobilization problems of three great American wars: the Revolution, the Civil War and the First World War.

After each war there was some increase in crime (but not as much as you might imagine), inflation and depression, a loosening of morals, vigilante action against minority racial and religious groups, "Red-baiting" or its equivalent, and serious disillusionment on the part of the unappreciated heroes.

Curious and evil parallels are sighted. Increase in venereal diseases. Camp followers. Juvenile delinquency. Divorces. Racketeers who prey upon soldiers. Civilian loss of interest in the war long before victory. Violent opposition to taxes.

It is little wonder that the young men, fused by common experience, continue to practice against enemies at home the violence they have learned in the field or that they finally become a dangerous, closely knit pressure group fully capable of overturning the republic if they so desire.

Luckily we are learning. Hospitalization. Reeducation. Well-planned demobilization. Guidance of every imaginable variety. These may save the democracy for which the men are currently giving their lives. There is at least an outside chance that America can survive the peace.

No Mean City. By Simeon Strunsky. Dutton, $3

Strunsky is an addict of the "most delightful paradox."

Do you believe New York is "foreign"? He proves it is American to the core.

Do you think of America's major cosmopolis as ready for its Spenglerian decline? He shows you that the city is youthful and vibrant.

Do you see Gotham as Sodom and Gomorrah? He shows you that small town and country vices are incomparably more ferocious.

Among his contentions about New York are the following: New Yorkers are neighborly. New Yorkers are frugal. New Yorkers are democratic. Greenwich Village is leftist. The foreign press is loyal. . . .

But just a moment, Mr. Strunsky. Have you read a recent issue of the "Irish Echo"?

Do you really believe that pressure groups are harmless in the long run?

Are you convinced that Negro shoeshiners are happy, dignified and scholarly?

Frankly this all-over picture of New York is seen through rose-colored bifocals. It does not flinch the facts. It merely explains them in terms which are essentially painless.

If children dance on the street it is not for want of play space. It is a delightful folk custom. Harlem may be suffering—but think how many Negro maids are becoming beauticians and what a stride forward that means socially.

Simeon Strunsky suffers ever so slightly from New York Timesitis. In his Topics of the Times, the one bright spot on that paper's dignified editorial page, he expounds all the Views that are Fit to Print. His facts are accurate. His prose is charming. And his grasp of the city he loves is as profound as—O. Henry's.

Every Times reader an Haroun al Raschid. Every Strunsky a Scheherazade. How it flatters the citizens of Bagdad on the Subway.

This Fairy Godfather Needs No Coach

Barnaby and Mr. O'Malley. By Crockett Johnson. Henry Holt. $2

This column, which from time to time blasts the comics, hastens to make an exception of Barnaby and Mr. O'Malley—that combination of "Alice in Wonderland" and Aristotle, of political satire and Irish fairy tale currently delighting literate children and adults.

Mr. O'Malley, unlike the ludicrous big-muscled extroverts in the average strip, works his magic without death-dealing ray guns, refined torture and hooded justice.

He is neither omnipotent nor omniscient—leaving these characteristics to the Diety. He does not fight child labor laws or suggest that employers hire goons. He is not an imperialist, an isolationist, a ruthless individualist or a super-vigilante.

He is gentle, imaginative, intelligent and fallible. He knows world literature and world history. His sense of humor is oblique and unpredictable, encompassing both irony and pity.

One vote for Congressman O'Malley.

U. S., British Chess Champs To Play Here

By Willard Mutchler

Arnold S. Denker, chess champion of the United States, and C. H. O' D. Alexander, chess champion of Great Britain, are scheduled to thrill Washington's chess fandom in simultaneous exhibitions at the Chess Divan this week. The opopportunity to compete against the champions of these nations, within a six-day period, is unique in the annals of local chess.

Denker's exhibition will get under way in the Divan's quarters at the Parkside Hotel at 2 p. m. today. Alexander's play is tentatively scheduled for 8 p. m. Saturday in the same locale. Reservations for boards should be made immediately, at the usual charge of $1.

Johnson Lectures

Roger B. Johnson, Divan's champion, recently lectured upon the the United State Chess Federation's Open Championship tourney at Boston, where he placed fifth. Sergeant Johnson dropped the first of a two-game series of clocked frays against D. H. Mugridge, and is also encountering Champion Alexander in a similar fray.

The Federal C. C. encountered the U. S. Signal Corps C. C. in a match at the Pentagon Building, and emerged victorious by a score of 4 to 2. The new service club was founded by Capt. Franklin S. Russell, formerly of the Brooklyn and Marshall chess clubs. The match summary:

Federal C. C.	W.	Signal Corps.	W.
W. Maslow	0	Capt. F. Russell	1
H. Allman	1	Capt. C. M. Stein	0
Ensign M. Williams	0	H. E. Kramer	1
W. Ringer	1	Capt. W. S. Newman	0
W. Craig	1	O. Christiensen	0
R. Steininger	1	K. Gerhard	0
Totals	4	Totals	2

Ladder Match Play Scores

Ladder match play, in progress at the Federal Club from May 9 through August 29, resulted in final tabulation of leaders' scores as follows:

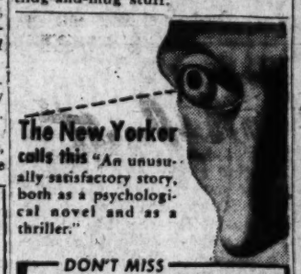
Championship group—T. Bullockus and C. F. Sieweke, each 6.
Class A—L. Minkoff, 6½; M. Solcer, 5½.
Class B—A. A. Losh, 8; V. Mirabile, 6½.
Class C—C. Armstrong, 10½; Brig. Gen. F. S. Clark, 8½.
Class D—Miss C. Planner, 5½; F. Kohlhaas and H. B. Powell, each 4.

New Mysteries

"Too Busy to Die." By H. W. Roden. Morrow. $2

Johnny Knight, the public relations counsel introduced in Mr. Roden's first book, "You Only Hang Once," continues to lead a very exhausting life. This time a little fellow walks into his office and hires Johnny to get his name in the papers. He also leaves a box for safe keeping. Next day he's found murdered. The box contains $200,000 worth of diamonds.

Coroner's Report — Of course Johnny and his pal, Sid Ames, tell the police next to nothing, but go about getting beaten up and robbed for 216 pages, while two more murders are committed. Both are tough, but a good-looking dame can fool them every time. Routine thug-and-mug stuff.



The New Yorker calls this *"An unusually satisfactory story, both as a psychological novel and as a thriller."*

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DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

The Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

Legislation increasing special delivery service rates has been passed by Congress. When this matter was first suggested Postoffice Department officials said it would mean several new stamps. The new rate increases the special delivery rate from 10 to 13 cents on first class matter and on other mail matter under two pounds from 15 to 17 cents. It remains to be seen whether new 13 and 17-cent special delivery stamps will be issued; however, when the new rates become effective a new denomination is sure to be forthcoming. Special delivery service was instituted by act of Congress March 3, 1885, and became effective October 1, 1885. At first only 555 postoffices handled special delivery and it was not until August 4, 1888 that Congress made this service available on any class of mail. The first stamp, issued in 1885, 10-cent blue, portrayed a messenger boy running. New issues would be most welcome.

Meetings Scheduled

Scheduled: Tomorrow, Woodridge Stamp Club, home of Mrs. Henrietta Hickerson, 3102 24th st., ne.; Tuesday evening joint session Collectors Club, branch 5, SPA., Washington Air Mail Society and Capital Precancel Club, Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts., nw.

At the meeting of the Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., Tuesday evening at the Thomson Community Center the usual auction was held under Manager Seymour Ast's direction, with Ellery Denison as auctioneer. Some fine lots of United States and foreign stamps were sold. It is noticeable that the material is unusually good. J. F. Duhamel exhibited several pages of his Barbados collection. At the meeting on Tuesday the Washington Air Mail Society and the Capital Precancel Club will be guests, and Joseph F. Gartland, Director of the Budget, Postoffice Department, will be the speaker.

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'Coaxial Cable' Is No Answer

Radio Man Uses Time Off To Study—Radio's Future

By Marjorie Kelly

BUSMEN take bus rides, postmen take walks, and Charley Zurhorst on his summer vacation goes junketing off to the General Electric laboratories in Schenectady to investigate the future of radio and television.

This came out in a phone call from Mr. Zurhorst, WOL's ambassador-of-good-will to the press. It was the comments on high frequency television in last week's column which caused him to break his holiday silence to the extent of at least an hour's telephone conversation about what he calls the "retail or consumer's aspect of television."

"Everybody talks about high frequency and low frequency and coaxial cables and iconoscopes, and nobody tells John Q. anything he really wants to know," he complained. "Like 'Will I have to turn out the lights to watch a television show?' and 'Will all shows be televised—do I have to watch a newscaster's mug all through a commentary?' and 'Can I get the Kentucky Derby right in my own living room?' That's what he'd like to be told, but what does he get in everything he reads? Coaxial cables—Greek to him!"

In inquiries on similar television questions I had found the same perplexity, so I told Charley if he had learned any answers on his trip to Schenectady please to divulge, which he did.

TO begin with, not all programs will be televised. We aren't going to have radio replaced by television, but supplemented by it. For one thing, nobody wants to drop everything he's doing, darken the room and watch a show unless seeing it really adds something. A televised news commentator, for instance, could never offer more than an illustrated lecture. A musical broadcast might be of slightly more interest if you could see the musicians, but most people like to listen to music while they're doing other things. Daytime television can be practically discounted because the busy housewife has other things to do than to sit before her television set to watch the trials of Young Widder Brown's bedeviled existence.

Sports and other special events seem to be destined for theater exhibit, but not for home television because of the high cost. Promoters are figuring on plenty of moolah out of the new industry, and they'll charge all they can get. Movie theaters will probably be signed up for television broadcasts of prize fights, etc., with each theater paying so much per seat for the privilege of televising the show. There may also be a sponsor paying for the privilege of advertising his toothpaste or his brand of pudding, but no sponsor is likely to lay on the line as much as a few hundred theaters each paying, say, 25c a seat, therefore home television of such events is unlikely.

TELEVISION cameras can do anything a movie camera can do—all the tricks of photography are possible. Filmed scenes will probably serve the same function in television as musical bridges and sound effects in radio. For instance, when somebody says "Let's get in the car and go over to Aunt Mary's" there'll be a previously made film of the people stepping into the car and whizzing off. While this is being shown, the live actors will be moving over to another set representing the interior of Aunt Mary's house.

Filmed scenes will solve other problems, too, such as handling babies on a television broadcast. A baby obviously won't perform on cue, and the adult actors who in radio make a good living by gurgling, crying and laughing sound effects before the mike won't do in front of a television camera, so there again you'll have previously made films interposed when baby's antics are called for.

An extremely useful trick will be the televising of film negatives, without waiting for the developing process. The fact that this is possible means that, supposing a newsreel camera just happens to be on the spot when a plane crashes or a dynamite plant explodes, the film record can be televised within half an hour.

Well, Charley, does that take care of your gripe?

BABY SNOOKS AND DADDY. Fanny Brice and Hanley Stafford will be back today with a new comedy program, "Toasties Time" over WTOP-CBS at 6:30 p.m.

Selected Listening For Today

Drama

Silver Theater—June Haver stars in "What Kind of Girl Was Julie?" **WTOP—6 p. m.**

Comedy

Fanny Brice, Hanley Stafford, Danny Thomas and Carmen Dragon's orchestra present a new show, "Toasties Time." **WTOP—6:30 p.m.**

Leo Carrillo, screen caballero, is guest of Bergen and McCarthy on "Chase & Sanborn Hour." **WRC—8 p. m.**

Blondie—Dagwood Bumstead fakes a case of amnesia. **WTOP—8 p. m.**

Current Events

Army Hour—Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, commanding general of the Twelfth Army Group in France; Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, Fifth Army, Italy, and Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger, Sixth Army, Southwest Pacific, speak from their theaters of operation. From France, talk by a Jewish chaplain at the front; and from Italy a special report on the Ninety-second Division, Negro combat group. **WRC—3:30 p. m.**

Jewish New Year—The Very Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, C. H., chief rabbi of the British Empire, will deliver a Rosh Hashonah message from England. **WOL—4 p. m.**

Lights Go On Again in Britain—Stanley Maxted, BBC correspondent, will interview Britons on their reactions to the end of the blackout. **WOL—9:45 p. m.**

Pursuit of Learning—"How Can We Reduce Illiteracy?" Lieut. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Maj. Gen. Walter L. Weible, Dr. John W. Studebaker; others. **WRC—11:30 p. m.**

Music

Chopin's Concerto No. 1 in E minor is played on records by Edward Kilyeni with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulous conducting. **WINX—2:05 p. m.**

Erica Morini is soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in an all-Beethoven program, including the Violin Concerto in D major and the Eighth Symphony in F major. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

World of Song—Alfred Wallenstein is guest conductor; soloists are Regina Resnik and Morton Bowe. **WMAL—4:30 p. m.**

Family Hour—Patrice Munsel, Reed Kennedy, Jack Smith and Al Goodman's orchestra and chorus present light music. **WTOP—5 p. m.**

An all-Dvorak program, including the Fifth ("New World") Symphony and the "Carnival" Overture is played by the NBC Symphony, Frank Black conducting. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Frank Sinatra is guest of his one-time boss, Tommy Dorsey, in the "Hit Parade." **WRC—7 p. m.**

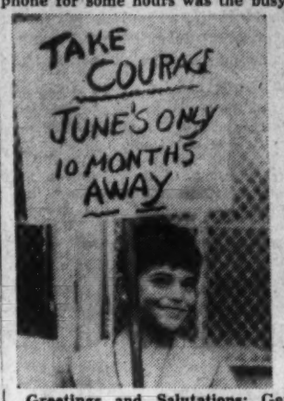
Chamber Music Society—The Andrews Sisters are guests. **WMAL—9:15 p. m.**

Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and gossip. Clip it and send it to your servicemen every week.

September 16, 1944.

This Was the Week of the big hurricane scare in Washington when it was thought for a while the Atlantic hurricane had us in view . . . apartment houses and offices battened down awnings . . . people wondered whether they should get in extra food . . . householders took in the lawn furniture, not to mention the garbage can . . . gardeners hastily picked all the ripe vegetables and flowers . . . and finally Weather 1212 just gave out and the only response on the telephone for some hours was the busy signal. But we escaped it.



They Make Them Fireproof Now: Kids eyed the weather hopefully, since it wasn't likely the schoolhouse would burn down in time . . . parochial and some county schools opened Monday . . . dentists, textbook stores and school clothes departments are doing a landoffice business . . . public schools are requiring chest X-rays of employes, including teachers . . . junior high teachers are needed to fill vacancies in printing and upholstery (how times have changed since we made out with the 3 Rs) . . . and use of the school buildings for recreational activities during the winter will again be requested, although fuel supplies may cause a curtailment.

Greetings and Salutations: Gen. John J. Pershing, residing at Walter Reed, celebrated his 84th birthday on the twenty-sixth anniversary of his forces breaking through at St. Mihiel . . . Christian Heurich is now all of two years old—plus one hundred! . . . and the Star Spangled Banner was 130 years old on the 14th.

Sneezin' Season: Seems as if the goldenrod down toward Oxon Hill, up Rockville way and down in Virginia has never been prettier—fields of gold. Probably it's because everyone leaves it strictly alone for fear it'll start a tickle. And the health department wants citizens to help eliminate ragweed. (Our trouble is we don't know one when we meet it nose to nose—except by the effects.)

Take Me Out to the Ball Game: The fans are loyal even if the Nats are in the cellar, for they've made the club fourth in attendance this season. Shirley Povich says "the difference, of course, is the unlimited night ball program."

To Help Fill a Big Need: A grant from FWA of more than four million dollars for two hospitals will enable George Washington University to build on south side of Washington Circle and Georgetown U. on medical school grounds at 39th and Reservoir rd.

Know What They're Good For? The first hops in Maryland were harvested recently near Jarrettsville, after long experimentation with our soils and climate.

Summer Day at Seneca: Had an unexpected ride with a farmer up to Seneca, Md., beyond Rockville, where Washingtonians have gone fishing, swimming and camping for so many years. . . . Country looked fine—every acre possible under cultivation. . . . River's mighty low up there ever since the floods of recent years and much of the fine bass was washed out, although there is some restocking going on. . . . Seneca Creek is low and slimy and the race by the old grist mill at the bridge is completely dry. . . . The C. & O. Canal is so fallen into disuse that it is filled with a jungle-like growth. . . . Had to walk around by the road to Lower Lock, where Cleveland used to fish and where the dam provided water for the feeder canal there . . . it's all broken down and deserted and overgrown now, though . . . branching off the way to this lock is a real corduroy road, mostly made of young birch trees . . . and nearby the baying of dogs indicated where D. C. folk board their hunting hounds in summer. . . . Up the canal from Seneca it is almost as jungly, nearby hiding the sandstone quarry which provided the stone for Cabin John Bridge and other places here, as well as the dilapidated mill which once did a thriving business cutting the stone for shipment. . . . At Seneca the old aqueduct which carried the canal over the creek is in good condition, the creek is lined with summer cottages, the well by the old lockhouse still has fine water, and there were small seines drying on the grass. . . . They say Montgomery and Frederick Counties' folk flock over on weekends.

Rae Lewis

ANOTHER SILLY . . . A B-17 . . . *Juliette Blenche created it*

Speaking Of Salutes—

AP Features

THERE'S many a slip between the hand and the forehead in the Navy, where different personalities produce gobs of different types of salutes. Here's a Navy artist's version of some of them, as pictured in the Navy Bureau of Personnel Bulletin.

Area Soldiers Are Graduated At Texas Fields

Ellington AAF, Tex., advanced navigation: Lieuts. William Groves, Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Groves, 2232 Q st.; Nestor Maddox, son of Mr. and William Maddox, 4230 Fessenden; Victor Mercogliano, son of Mrs. L. E. Mercogliano, 206 Channing pl.; Thomas O'Donnell, son of Mrs. Ottomar O'Donnell, 3356 Tennyson.

Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Tex., flight: Robert McGrath, son of Mrs. H. M. McGrath, 1526 17th st.

San Antonio AAF, Tex., officers candidate school: Ralph Chambers, jr., 4217 37th st.; Olin Malone, 1264 Holbrook Terrace, ne.; Frederick Fraham, 3422 Oliver st.; Otto Becker, 1219 Thomas st., Arlington, Va.; Thomas Donahue, 4006 North 5th st., Arlington, Va.; Eugene Wilhelm, 218 North Piedmont, Arlington, Va.; Sidney Winston, 3611 Wilson blvd., Arlington, Va.

Big Spring AAF, Tex., bombardier: Sidney Liss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Liss, 411 Marietta pl.; David Magee, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, 2118 Bancroft pl.

San Marcos, Tex., aerial navigation: Second Lieut. William Greilig, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Greilig, 3327 43d st.

Brooks AAF, Tex., flight: Second Lieut. Joseph Stout, jr., son of Cwl. and Mrs. J. D. Stout, 3530 Porter st.

Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla., coastwise piloting: Corpl. Patrick Collins, 4010 3d st.

Fort Myers, Fla., flexible gunnery: Pvt. Wesley Pippin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pippin, 301 Kentucky ave. se.

Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Fla., aviation radioman: Irving Zohn, son of Mr. nad Mrs. Max Zohn, 736 Quackenbos st.

State College, Pennsylvania, electrical engineering: Frederick Lesser, 7201 Cobalt rd.; basic engineering: Jacob Mezerman, 1651 Lamont st.; Bernard Taylor, 1781 Land pl.

Submarine base, New London, Conn., basic: James Cooper, 1408 Minnesota ave. se.; Ben Moser, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Moser, 1530 Rhode Island ave. ne.

Naval Air Technical Training Center, Tenn., radioman: Thomas Long, 339 8th st. ne.

Altus AAF, Okla., flight: Lester Compton, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Compton, 709 Sheridan st.

Fort Belvoir, Va., engineering: Pfc. William Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Webb, 3820 Veazey st.

Selman AAF, La., flight: William Caselton, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Caselton, 2745 29th st.; Robert Cliff, whose wife lives at 1400 Fairmont st.; Charles Hochberg, whose wife lies at 1301 15th st.; James Latimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Latimer, 3135 Worthington st.; Bernard Manuell, son of Mrs. Sarah Manuell, 220 Hamilton st.

Washington Men Are Active In Army and Navy on All Fronts

Pfc. Edward Parisi, son of Anthony Parisi, 4915 T st. se., is on duty at New Caledonia in the South Pacific. Attached to an ordnance base group, he is responsible for procuring, handling and issuing ordnance general supplies to the combat forces.

Returned from service in the European theater of operation and now being processed through the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station in Miami Beach is **Pvt. Pete Voulgioukles,** whose parents live at 5209 Georgia ave. Military personnel returning from overseas go through these stations before assignment to military organizations and installations within the United States.

A member of the first U. S. fighter group to land and start operations on French soil shortly after the invasion is **Pvt. Francis Reading,** whose sister lives at 407 Riverdale rd., Riverdale, Md. He is an assistant crew chief on a P-47 Thunderbolt fighter plane.

Pvt. Paul Collins, 3260 O st., is a member of the Second Base Post Office, Peninsular Base Section Unit, which recently received a commendation for outstanding mail service to military personnel in the Italian theater. Seven thousand sacks of incoming and outgoing mail are processed daily and 24 delivery vehicles travel about 20,000 miles a week.

After more than two years' service in the Southwest Pacific, during which he served in the New Georgia and Bougainville campaigns, Sergt. **William Jones,** whose wife lives at 813 E st. se., is on his way home on rotational furlough.

Capt. **John Sant,** whose wife lives at 3101 Albemarle st., is starting his third year overseas commanding a front-line field artillery battery. He has to be content to watch his 20-month-old daughter, Joan Elizabeth, grow in snapshots.

Paul Cromelin, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Cromelin, 3806 Gramercy st., has recently completed the prescribed course as an aerial gunner at the Army Air Base Flexible Gunnery School, Tyndall Field, Fla. He has been transferred for further training in connection with the B-29 program to Clovis AAF, N. Mex.

Recently arrived in the Mediterranean theater of operations is Second Lieut. **Richard Cash,** son of Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Cash, 1530 16th st. The veteran heavy bombardment group to which he is assigned has been engaged in operational bombing missions for the past eight months.

Flying in the large scale Allied air attacks that opened the beachhead in southern France, was Staff Sergt. **Otis Chandler,** son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Chandler, 4227 8th st. Sergeant Chandler's B-25 group was recently cited by the President as a distinguished unit for outstanding service in Tunisia and Sicily.

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, September 17 — Washington — Eastern War Time

WMAL 470M—638 KC.	WRC 316M—950KC.	WOL 229M—1260KC.	WINX 1340 KC.	WWDC 1450 KC.	WTOP 206M—1500KC.
News, 8; Sunday Prelude, 8:05	News, 8; Treasure House of Music, 8:15; Air Castles, 8:45.	Dawn Patrol to 6:30; News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45; Sunrise Revue, 6:30; Rev. Crawford, 8; Service Unlimited, 8:30.	Just Music, 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8, 8:30-8:45. Places to Go, 8:05-8:30. Choir, 8:45-9. News, 7, 7:30, 8.	Melody, 8-8:30; Gospel News, 8:30-9	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9:00—Clock News 9:15—Coast to 9:30— Coast On 9:45— a Bus	World News Victory Gardens Ranch Boys Commando Mary	Morn. Serenade Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Snapshots	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J.B.C. Presents	World News E. Power Biggs Labor News
10:00—Bud Ward 10:15— " 10:30—L. Stoddard 10:45—News	Highlights of the Bible Recordiana "	Bible Class " " News; Music Can't Beat Dutch	News; Music Musicale "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air Salt Lake Tabernacle
11:00—Symphonic 11:15— Flight 11:30—Hour of 11:45— Faith	News; Isles in N Waltzes Showpieces Betsy Ross Girl	Service Unlimited Treasury Salute Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	Castles on Air " " " News; Centennial Baptist	News; Gt. Lakes Naval Choir Invitation to Learning
12:00—War Journal 12:15— " 12:30—Continentals 12:45—For Girls	News Music for Relax'n Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim Hour Lutheran Hour	News; Music Box Wings of Song " "	Memories " " 1944 Amateurs " "	Today in History Transatlantic Call
1:00—J. Kennedy 1:15—Geo. Hicks 1:30—Music 1:45—Band Stand	Dairy Farmer N.B.C. Recital Chicago Round Table	Magic Dollars Music "	News Roundup Victory March Bible Truth " "	" " " " Song & Story " " "	Battle of the Bureaus R. J. Thomas Edward Murrow
2:00—Tangee 2:15— Serenade 2:30—Sunday 2:45— Vespers	Rosh Hashonah Westinghouse Program	Sky Riders " " Launching of USS Frank Knox	News; Symphony Symphony Hour " "	Rhythm Rhapsody " " News; A to Z In Novelty	Dangerously Yours World News Today
3:00—Listen, the 3:15— Women 3:30—Band 3:45— Stand	World News Parade Army Hour	Roosty of the AAF Mysterious Traveler	News; Musical Americana News; Concert Master	Cantor Shapiro Great Scott Battle of Bands	New York Philharmonic Symphony " "
4:00—Darts for 4:15— Dough 4:30—World of 4:45— Song	" " " " News; J. Klutz Paul Baron	Jewish New Year Billy Rogers' Orch. What's the Name of that Song	News; Music Red Cross News; Petite Musicale	Great Scott Battle of Crooners Five Spot Tunes	" " " " Pause That Refreshes
5:00—Mary Small 5:15— Revenue 5:30—Hot 5:45— Copy	General Motors Symphony Hour, " " " "	You Can't Take It With You Melodic Gems Baseball Today	News; Light Opera Excerpts News; Music of the Masters	Master Singers Bible Questi'n Box News; Lawrence Welk Orchestra	The Family Hour " " " " News; Wm. Shirer
6:00—Philco 6:15— Summer 6:30— Hour 6:45— " "	Catholic Hour Great Gildersleeve	Quick as a Flash News, U. Close D. Brown, Songs	Bing Crosby News Roundup Weather; Music Progressive Four	Gospel Tabern. " " News; H. James Something forGirls	Silver Theater " " America in the Air
7:00—D. Pearson 7:15—Headlines 7:30—Quiz 7:45— Kids	All-Time Hit Parade Fitch Bandwagon	Tony Pastor Orch. Maury Maverich Denny Bechner's Orchestra	News; Pop Concert News Roundup Beyond Victory	WWDC Showtime " " News, Freddie Martin	Report to the Nation Eddie Garr Revue
8:00—Vill. Chapel 8:15—M. Agronsky 8:30—Keepsakes 8:45— "	Charlie McCarthy One Man's Family	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter	Bibleway Church " " " "	Call to Worship " " "	"Blondie" " Crime Doctor " "
9:00—Winchell 9:15—Basin Street 9:30— " " 9:45—Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album	Walter Hampden News, C. Foster Lights On Again	News; Symphony Hour " " " "	Andre Kostelanetz Orchestra News; Miracles Catholic Guild	Radio Reader's Digest Star Theater
10:00—Life of 10:15— Riley 10:30—Keeping Up 10:45— With World	Hour of Charm Jackie Gleason & Les Tremayne	Good Will Hour Art Brown & Russ Hodges	News; Church First Evan. Christian Church	Ave Maria Hour " " " News; Church of God	Take It or Leave It We, the People
11:00—Clock News 11:15—Hour 11:30— of 11:45— Dreams	Man at a Grand News Pursuit of Learning	" " " " " " News; Shop Fields	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Slumber Music	in Christ Cont'ntal Hits News; Hits Cont'ntal Hits	Headlines Maria Kurenko Jack Pepper Show

TWO SYMPHONY HOURS
SUNDAY 2:05 P. M. AND 9:05 P. M.
DAILY 11:05 A. M. AND 9:05 P. M.
"News every hour on the hour"
WINX The Washington Post Station 1340

Cathedral Schools To Mark Openings At Special Services

The school year will open at St. Albans School for Boys, September 20, with a special service in the Little Sanctuary at 9 a. m.; at the National Cathedral School for Girls, September 21, with a flag-raising service at 8:30 a. m., and at Beauvoir Elementary School, September 25 at 9 a. m.

CANON LUCAS

Canon Albert H. Lucas, headmaster at St. Albans, has announced the following new faculty members: Carter Hall, class of '39, won the headmaster's scholarship prize and was on the student council at Williams College, has been an intern instructor during the past year; Walter Green, formerly of the Haverill (Mass.) School and later of Landon School; Carolis Lynes, Ph D., Princeton, formerly of the Westminster School (Simsbury, Conn.) faculty; Gordon Herve Chasseaud; George McGehee, formerly on the St. Albans Faculty, and last year assistant director of the University of North Carolina Institute of Government.

The Right Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of Washington, and Canon Chancellor Charles W. F. Smith, head of the Cathedral Schools Committee, will attend the traditional opening exercises at the Girls' School. Four new staff members have been announced by Miss Mabel B. Turner, principal; Mrs. Holman Harvey, graduate of Barnard, with wide experience in dramatics; Mrs. Charles Baldwin, teaching experience in Central America; Miss Catherine Pierce, Buffalo; and Mrs. Kenneth Gonsett, alumna, an assistant in the business office.

One of the five members of the Beauvoir staff who have been with the school since its beginning 11 years ago, Miss Lillian Willse, now Mrs. C. W. Brown, is leaving because of her marriage. Mrs. Mary Hanley, master's degree in music, American Conservatory in Chicago, will become head of the music department. Miss Charlotte Hall, B. A., University of Tennessee, and Mrs. Fay Fairbanks, graduate of the Wheelock School in Boston, will be assistant teachers. Dr. Dorothy Whipple will continue to be in the school each morning to check the physical condition of the children and to help enforce strict health regulations. There is a trained nurse in the school at all times.

New Shakespeare Center Is Planned

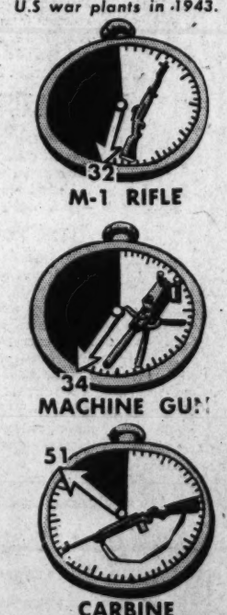
London (AP).—A new Globe Theatre, a Mermaid Tavern and Britain's first exclusive Elizabethan Library are to be built on Thameside as an international tribute to Shakespeare.

The buildings will be paid for by world-wide voluntary subscriptions.

CLOCKING WAR PRODUCTION

AP Features

Here is the rate, in seconds, at which guns rolled out of U.S war plants in 1943.



An AP FEATURES PICTOGRAPH

Real People! Thrilling Experiences! on
"WE, THE PEOPLE"
TONIGHT 10:30
WTOP
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCHESTRA
GULF

Fine Actor's Trouble Is Overwork

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood.—The only trouble with being a fine actor in Hollywood is you're worked to death. Sydney Greenstreet knows all about that. In less than three years here Sydney, who is my idea of a really excellent actor, has made 12 pictures.

That, brother, is going some. Especially is it tough when you consider Sydney's roles are not the usual Hollywood "Hello, good-by, be seeing you" type.

A Sydney Greenstreet part comes close to being the kernel of any picture in which he appears.

That's the way it turned out in "The Maltese Falcon," his first. Audiences didn't know his name, but answers to nearly all the sneak preview cards asking, "Who gave the best performance?" read. "The fat man." That was Sydney, who weighs in at 280 pounds on the hoof.

Warners, where Sydney checks in, knew right then that they had something. Taking advantage of his leave of absence from the Lunt-Fontanne production of "There Shall Be No Night," Warners rushed him into his second. "They Died with Their Boots On," in which he scored again. When the Lunts wound up their road tour Greenstreet, who had grown to like Hollywood, broke a rule of years' standing and signed a studio contract. That was two and a half years ago, and he's scarcely been out of camera range since.

He Isn't a Novice

Sydney, who is 64, has been acting 44 years. His stage record reads like a Who's Who of the Theater, and in fact he has to refer to that musty tome himself in order to recall all that he has done.

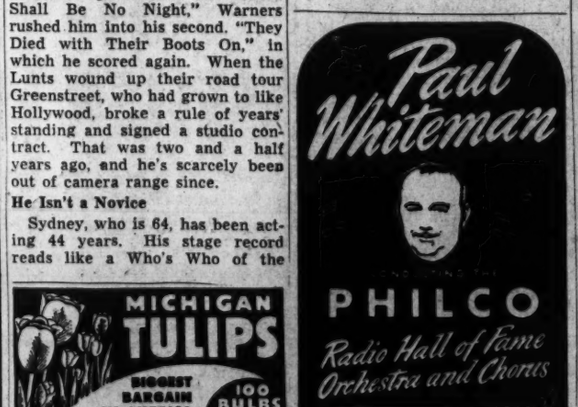
Stars with whom he's appeared include Sir Herbert Tree, Margaret Anglin, Julia Marlowe, Viola Allen, David Thorndike, Mitzi, Lou Tellegen, the Lunts, and dozens more. It was Sir Herbert who, after watching a Greenstreet performance in Shakespeare, remarked, "There is the greatest unstarred star of the English stage."

Plenty of actors have brought down the house, but Sydney is the only one who brought down not only the house but the stage as well. It was during a performance of "As You Like It," when Sydney was playing the banished duke on a temporary structure outdoors. The platform crumbled under his weight, but, always the actor, he crawled from the hole in time to pick up his cue and give his next line, which was, "True is't we have seen better days."

Sydney has another oddity to his credit. A good friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt, he appeared in a White House performance of Hawthorne's "Wonder Tales," using Teddy's own bedroom in which to dress as the late President chatted with him. He was also a close friend of Woodrow Wilson in the latter's Princeton professorship days and was a frequent guest at his campus home.

Was a Globe Trotter

The world has been Sydney's oyster. There's hardly a spot on the globe he doesn't know—Canada, the Americas, the British Isles, India, Ceylon, Italy, France, Malta and North Africa—all these he toured not once but many times. The only time he ever quit the stage was one brief period many years ago when he became a tea planter in Ceylon and had there the agency for England's largest brewery. He sold out to return to his only love—acting.



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with BOB JOHNSON ILENE WOODS and guest stars
WMAL 6 to 7 P.M.
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